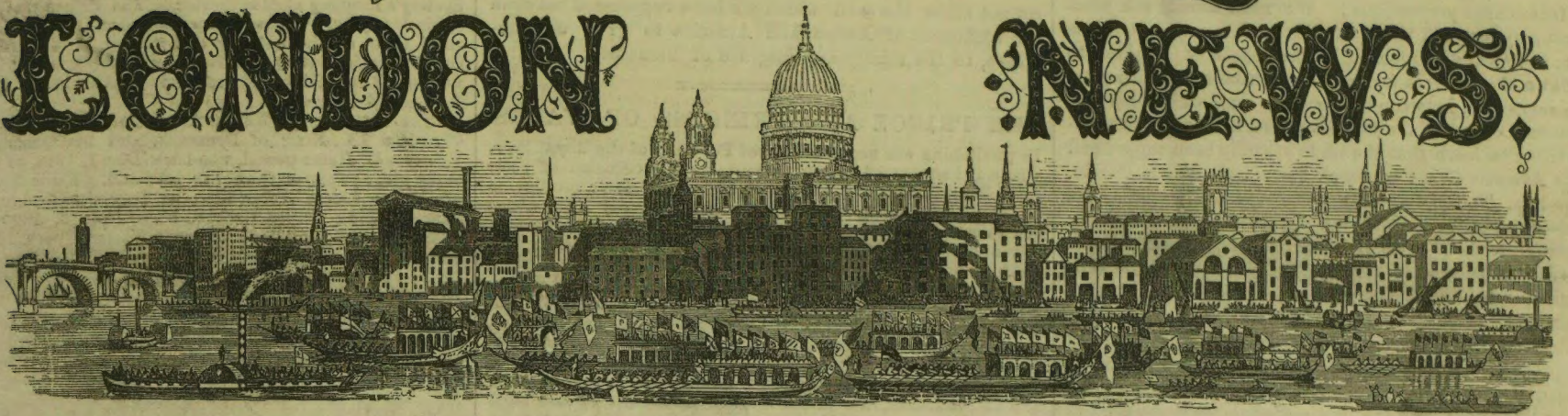


THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS



REGISTERED AT THE GENERAL POST-OFFICE FOR TRANSMISSION ABROAD.

No. 1694.—VOL. LX.

SATURDAY, FEB. 24, 1872.

WITH PORTRAITS OF THE PRINCE AND PRINCESS OF WALES } SIXPENCE
BY POST, 6½D.



PREPARATIONS IN ST. PAUL'S CATHEDRAL FOR THE THANKSGIVING DAY.
SEE PAGE 176.

THE CHINESE COOLIE TRAFFIC.

Another Slave Trade growing up—nay, already developed into formidable proportions! We need hardly ask what our countrymen will think of that. After the sacrifices made, in life and in money, by the people of England to put down the horrible traffic in human beings which used to be carried on between the western coast of Africa and the eastern coasts of the two Americas, it is somewhat disheartening to learn that the trade has only been suppressed on the Atlantic Ocean to break out afresh on the Pacific. Yet so it is. To some extent—we rejoice to say to no great extent—the honour of England has become tarnished by the participation of a few of her least reputable children in the atrocities of the accursed system. But even those few, we hope, will be reached by legislative and executive precautions.

The Queen's Speech gave prominence to the subject of kidnapping in the islands of the South Seas, and promised a remedial measure. That measure has been introduced into the House of Commons by the Under-Secretary for the Colonies, and will, doubtless, have a rapid passage through both Houses of Parliament. How far it will prove adequate for the suppression of the crime experience alone will determine; but that it is well intended and sagaciously framed will probably be admitted by the most earnest opponents of the slave traffic. The Chinese coolie trade is altogether another and larger affair, and, being principally conducted by men who bear no allegiance to British authority, is necessarily far more difficult to deal with, because it is less within the scope of British legislation. The subject was brought forward in the House of Commons yesterday week by Mr. R. N. Fowler, member for Penryn. We shall not attempt to give even a summary of the facts comprised in the painful statement which he laid before the House. It amounted, however, to this—that the traffic already exhibits, on a scale of distressing magnitude, all the old features of the African Slave Trade, with the single exception that fraud, rather than force, is resorted to by the crimps who, under the name of emigration agents, supply the labour markets of Peru and Cuba with the unhappy victims of their nefarious practices. In all other respects—in the horrors of "the middle passage," in the compulsory servitude to which the coolies are consigned, in the brutal chastisements they endure, and in the awful waste of human life to which they are exposed, whether in the field or in the mines, during their term of slavery—this immigration system closely resembles, and in some particulars even surpasses, the barbarities of the trade which Clarkson and Wilberforce laboured to extinguish.

Motives of humanity alone would justify, we may even say would demand, the utmost exertions on the part of the British Government to put a stop to this evil. The question, however, presents itself, How can this be most effectually done? The chief offenders in the matter are Portuguese. The principal port on the coast of China to which coolies are enticed by fraudulent representations, and, in utter ignorance of what they are doing, are prevailed upon to mortgage their labour for a course of years, is Macao, at no great distance from Hong-Kong. The Chinese Government is anxious to protect its own subjects, but is comparatively powerless to do so. The Portuguese Government professes its desire to restrain those who are subject to its authority from perpetrating, or conniving at, the abuses of the system, but takes no pains to give effect to its professions. Her Majesty's Ministers from time to time have taken steps to diminish, if not to extirpate, the growing evil, but are not able to report satisfactory progress. There would seem to be a superabundance of good intentions, but a strange deficiency of vigorous action. The result is that the crime is widening in extent and deepening in atrocity. No wonder that the philanthropists of Europe should witness its ravages with emotions of dismay bordering upon despair.

The subject, however, touches very closely the interests of agriculture and commerce. It is of the utmost importance to both that the currents of labour from overpopulated to under-populated regions of the globe should be spontaneous, regular, and abundant; and doubtless such would be so, to the immense advantage of all the parties concerned, if the outflow from those parts where labour is in excess to those in which it is in demand were only directed and superintended by honest and trustworthy agents. Unfortunately, the steady supply of a great want is usually so profitable that it attracts the enterprise of unscrupulous speculators, and it is scarcely necessary to observe that speculative undertakings which have for their object the ostensible redress of an ill-adjusted balance of human labour is very commonly attended with misdeeds that cannot be contemplated without the utmost horror. The question forces itself upon our minds once more, What can be done to detach from a system of migration which might be not merely healthful in itself, but would be highly beneficial both to labourers and employers of labour, the abuses which are so apt to become connected with it? The reply to this question, obvious as it is, is not so promising as we could desire. We must first of all clear ourselves from all share in the crime of kidnapping and slave trade. Our Government will, no doubt, take vigorous measures both at home and in the colonies to accomplish this. When our own hands are quite clean, we must more urgently press upon the Portuguese Government the execution of its duties in the matter. We need not assume an unfriendly attitude, but our diplomacy should unmistakably indicate that we are thoroughly in earnest, and

can no longer rest satisfied with make-believes and evasions. We have paid a great price for the destruction of the slave trade, and we must let it be known that we cannot allow the evil which we have suppressed between the seaboard of Africa and America to grow up elsewhere, to the misery and disgrace of humanity.

THE PRINCE AND PRINCESS OF WALES.

In publishing our newly-engraved Portraits of the Royal Pair, which it has seemed fit to present for the occasion of their intended thanksgiving visit, with the Queen their mother, to St. Paul's Cathedral, next Tuesday, we need say little about the Prince and Princess; yet we shall find it a pleasing task to remind our readers of the facts long since recorded.

Albert Edward, Prince of Wales, Prince of the United Kingdom, Duke of Saxony, Prince of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha, Duke of Cornwall, Duke of Rothesay, Earl of Chester, Earl of Carrick, Earl of Dublin, Baron of Renfrew, Lord of the Isles, Great Steward of Scotland, Heir Apparent to the Throne of Great Britain and Ireland, was born at Buckingham Palace, Nov. 9, 1841. He was educated under the care of her Majesty and of his father, the late Prince Consort, one of the most estimable and accomplished men of the nineteenth century in Europe. His private tutors, who were the Rev. Canon Birch, Mr. Gibbs, the Rev. C. S. Tarver, and Mr. Herbert Fisher, did not fail to do their part in directing his studies and forming his mental habits. He accompanied his parents, when a very young child, to Scotland and Ireland, to the Channel Isles, to the Lakes of Cumberland and Westmorland. In 1857, with the Hon. F. Stanley, a son of the late Earl of Derby, he went a tour through Germany and Switzerland, under the care of General the Hon. C. Grey and Colonel Ponsonby, with his tutors. After his return he again visited Ireland, explored Killarney, and then came to live at the White Lodge, in Richmond Park. When the Court returned to London next year he was invested with the order of the Garter and appointed a Colonel in the Army. At the same time he received the Spanish order of the Golden Fleece, that of the Prussian Black Eagle, and other foreign knighthoods. He went to Berlin, in 1858, to visit his sister, the Crown Princess of Prussia; and in February, 1859, he went to see Rome, where he was courteously received by the Pope, and shared the frolic of the Carnival. On his way home, by Gibraltar, he made a tour in the south of Spain, and saw the Alhambra; and he was entertained by the King of Portugal, at Lisbon. In the autumn of that year he passed a session at the University of Edinburgh, received instruction from Dr. Schmitz, of the High School there, and attended the lectures of Dr. Lyon Playfair. He next entered Christ Church College, Oxford, but matriculated in that University at Pembroke College. After keeping the prescribed number of terms, with occasional residence, at Oxford, he became, in January, 1862, a student of Cambridge University, being entered of Trinity College, and residing at Madingley Hall. In the mean time, his travels were continued. In July, 1860, he went to America, having been invited by the Canadian Legislature to open the Victoria Bridge over the St. Lawrence, at Montreal. From the British-American provinces he went on to Chicago and the Mississippi, and passed through the United States to Washington and New York, heartily welcomed by the citizens of the great English Republic. At the end of 1861 he suffered the grievous affliction of losing his admirable father by a death which the people as well as the Queen of this country have cause to deplore. The Prince of Wales, in the summer of that year, had shared the exercises of military life at the Curragh Camp, in Kildare, and had been in the autumn campaign of the Prussian army, with his cousin, the Duke of Cambridge. It was in September, at Ostend, on his way home from the Rhine, that his Royal Highness met his future wife, Princess Alexandra of Denmark. In January, 1862, the Prince went to travel in the East, where he remained five months, attended by General Bruce, Colonel Keppel, Major Teesdale, and Dr. Minter, first going up the Nile, seeing Cairo, the Pyramids, Thebes, and Karnac. April was spent in the Holy Land, with the aid of the Rev. A. P. Stanley, now Dean of Westminster, to explain the interesting local and historical religious associations. By the Sultan at Constantinople, as by the Viceroy of Egypt, his Royal Highness was hospitably entertained.

The Prince returned to England on June 7, 1862, and made arrangements for settling in life. He had obtained Marlborough House for his town residence. His legal majority was approaching, when he would inherit the estates of the Duchy of Cornwall, with a large income, besides the £40,000 a year granted him by Parliament. He purchased Sandringham, in Norfolk, at a cost of £200,000, and there built his country house. It was already known that he would marry the amiable lady he had met at Ostend, the King of Denmark's daughter. The Queen, with this view, had gone to meet the Danish Royal family at Brussels, where they were the guests of her friend, King Leopold. The Prince of Wales followed her Majesty there, and the betrothal took place at the Palace of Laeken, on September 9. We all remember the arrival of Princess Alexandra, on March 7, 1863, followed by the happy marriage, which was performed at Windsor three days later. London has not seen in the last nine years such another day as that of her welcome entry here; but next Tuesday will be something like it. The people of this city, who rejoiced and thanked God, on behalf of the Queen's son, for the gift of a good wife to him—the best gift that any man, Prince or peasant, can receive on earth—will equally rejoice and thank God, on behalf of the whole Royal House, for the saving of the Prince's life, which was almost despaired of two short months ago.

The incidents of their wedded life are still fresh in the memory of our readers. In September, 1864, they went to Denmark and Sweden; in the summer of the next year they made a tour in Cornwall; in 1866 they appeared together at York, and the Prince was frequently engaged in public ceremonial festivities in many places, lending his countenance to works of benevolence or local utility, sometimes accompanied by the Princess. But in March, 1867, she was afflicted with a severe attack of rheumatic fever, which followed a recent childbirth; her state was precarious, and the King and Queen of Denmark came to England to see her. The Princess slowly recovered, but was rendered lame by the disease affecting a knee-joint, and she could not for many months after that join her husband in his active movements. He was at the Paris Exhibition in May, the guest of the Emperor Napoleon III., and came back to meet the Queen at the laying of the first stone of the Albert Hall, at Kensington. In April, 1868, the Prince and Princess went to Dublin, and returned through North Wales, receiving an address from that Principality in the ruined castle of Carnarvon. In November, 1868, his Royal Highness and the Princess, with their three eldest children, set out to commence a prolonged tour of Europe, beginning with France and Germany, thence passing to Denmark and Sweden. The children were sent home from Hamburg, and the Prince and Princess went to Vienna, and

thence by Trieste to Egypt, Syria, and Constantinople. They returned to England in May, 1869. Later in that year they performed gracious acts of patronage for several local undertakings in England, and were at the Royal Agricultural Society's meeting at Manchester. The Prince was in Ireland again last year. These proceedings, and their visits to the rural seats of the nobility and gentry in different parts of Great Britain, have made them personally known to the entire nation. Their Highland residence is Abergeldie Castle, not far from Balmoral.

The Princess of Wales, Alexandra, second daughter of Christian IX., King of Denmark, and his Queen, Louisa, a Princess of Hesse-Cassel, was born Dec. 1, 1844, so that she is three years younger than her husband. Their five children are Prince Albert Victor, born at Frogmore Lodge, Windsor, Jan. 8, 1864; Prince George, born June 3, 1865; Princess Louise, born Feb. 20, 1867; Princess Victoria, born July 6, 1868; and Princess Maude Charlotte, born Nov. 26, 1869.

The Prince is a General in the Army, Colonel of the 10th Hussars, the Rifle Brigade, and the Hon. Artillery Corps of London, and honorary Colonel of several volunteer corps.

The portraits of their Royal Highnesses are drawn after photographs by Messrs. W. and D. Downey, of Newcastle-on-Tyne.

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

FRANCE.

(From our Correspondent in Paris.)

Thursday, Feb. 22.

The important question of the definitive government of the country preoccupies the Parisian public mind more and more every day, for the Republic has drifted into a most difficult, not to say dangerous, position. Instead of profiting by the warnings of history, and bearing in mind how in 1848 the division of the various fractions of the Republican party favoured the accession of Louis Napoleon to power, and facilitated his subsequent coup-d'état, the different branches of the Republicans in the National Assembly remain as divided as ever in presence of grave Imperialist and Legitimist intrigues, which every day are becoming more menacing to the existing order of things. The Legitimist party, especially, is very active. A considerable number of partisans of the Orleans family are said to have rallied themselves to the cause of the Comte de Chambord, and, headed by M. Saint-Marcel-Girardin, have drawn up, in conjunction with the Legitimist fraction known as the Moderate Right, a manifesto demanding the traditional and Parliamentary Monarchy, the establishment of two Chambers, civil and religious liberty, Ministerial responsibility, and the tricolor flag. Several members of the extreme Right have also given in their adhesion to this programme, which has received already some 250 signatures, and has been favourably listened to, if not cordially approved, by the Comte de Chambord. M. Lucien Brun, who waited upon the Count in the name of the authors of the programme in question, pointed out the certainty of the Republican form of government becoming permanently adopted if the monarchial sections of the Assembly did not at once unite. Influential partisans of the Comte de Paris are said to have advised that Prince to rally to the cause of Henri V., while the Duc d'Aumale and Prince de Joinville are reported, even by their own journals, to be favourably inclined towards the manifesto of the Monarchical Union, as the Legitimist programme is styled.

Meanwhile, the Republican party remains divided, wrangling over questions of detail and sacrificing their cause by their inaction. The fraction known as the Republican Left is understood to be engaged in drawing up a programme demanding the formal proclamation of the Republic and the presidency of M. Thiers for life. The two other Republican fractions (the Left Centre and the Extreme Left), while approving the first of these demands, energetically refuse their adhesion to the latter, M. Gambetta's friends being especially indignant that their leader should be kept so long waiting before his turn comes round.

In the midst of all these intrigues for the substitution of some form of monarchial government in the place of the Republic, the National Assembly, by a strange irony, votes the bill of M. de Tréveneuc, by which the departmental general councils (the majority of which are notoriously Republican) are charged with appointing a second Chamber to administer the affairs of the country in the event of the present Assembly being dispersed by illegal means. This measure was carried by 484 votes against 75, after a somewhat animated discussion; and the Assembly then proceeded to consider a proposition of M. de Zozon, to the effect that the receipts for the new taxes should specify that they were levied to defray the "expenses of the war against Prussia declared by Napoleon III.," which was eventually voted amid great confusion; an amendment suggesting the addition of the words "and continued by the men of the 4th of September" being left for future discussion. This resolution was followed on the morrow by another anti-Bonapartist manifestation, M. Mestreau, a Republican deputy, having called upon the Minister of the Interior to suppress the circulation of a pamphlet entitled "L'Abeille," which is being largely and gratuitously distributed in the rural districts of France, and which, while depicting the Emperor as a hero and a wise politician, was full of insults towards the Assembly. M. Mestreau's speech was received with marked applause, and M. Victor Lefranc stated, in reply, that a prosecution had been already commenced against the publication in question. M. Rouher made his first appearance in the Assembly on Saturday last, when his former colleagues of the Corps Législatif were greatly struck with the change which time has wrought in him, he having aged considerably. The sitting was occupied merely with the hearing of petitions; while that of Monday was taken up with the preliminary discussion of a bill relative to the reorganisation of the Council of State, which was not particularly favourably received. Tuesday and Wednesday were occupied with the resumed debate on M. Emmanuel Arago's project for judicial reform, which, simply because it is greatly needed, is scarcely likely to be effected.

The funeral of M. Conti took place, on Friday last, in presence of a deputation of the Assembly, and a crowd of generals, functionaries, and deputies of the Second Empire—the pall-bearers being MM. Rouher, Pietri, Gavini, and Guin. As M. Rouher quitted the church some shouts of "Vive l'Empereur!" were raised among the crowd, and replied to on the part of several spectators by hostile sentiments, which caused him to seek refuge in his carriage. The Government placed seals upon M. Conti's papers in expectation of finding some compromising documents among them, but in this it appears to have been deceived.

The trial of the murderers of the Dominican monks at Arcueil was brought to a close on Saturday afternoon, when five of the accused were condemned to death, four to transportation in a fortified place, three to simple transportation; and an unfortunate drummer, whose participation was never proved, and who is seventy-five years of age, to two years' imprisonment. It is believed that the five capital sentences

will be carried out, the condemned men richly meriting their fate, their crime having been, perhaps, the most abominable of any that has yet been brought before a Versailles court-martial.

The ancient conspirator Blanqui was tried, on Thursday and Friday last, for attempting to depose the Government of National Defence on Oct. 31, 1870. Several members of the Government of September were called as witnesses; and, the facts of Blanqui's participation being proved, he was sentenced to transportation in a fortified place for the rest of his life.

Victor Hugo's well-known drama, "Ruy Blas," has been revived at the Odéon, after having been banished from the Parisian stage more than thirty years. The political allusions which caused the piece to be proscribed by the Second Empire have naturally no signification at the present moment, and the success which has attended the revival is of a purely artistic and literary character.

The Lord Mayor of London, who is visiting over here, was present at a dinner-party given by M. Léon Say, on Sunday last, in his honour. He conversed principally with M. Clemenceau, Republican Mayor of Montmartre, who possesses considerable knowledge of the English language.

It appears that at a recent reception of the Duc d'Aumale some persons shouted "Down with D'Aumale!" outside the Duke's mansion, in the Faubourg St. Honoré, whereupon the police made several arrests and dispersed the crowd which the demonstration had attracted.

SPAIN.

Another Ministerial crisis has occurred. Sundry promotions in the army were disagreeable to the Unionists, who also claimed a half share in the Cabinet. Admiral Topete pressed the claim on their behalf, as also the retirement of Gaminde, the Minister of War. Gaminde, however, refused to resign; so the whole Cabinet dissolved itself, and Sagasta has had to re-cast it. The New Ministry is composed as follows:—Senor Sagasta, President and Minister of the Interior; Senor Malcampo, Minister of Marine; Senor Deblas, Minister of Foreign Affairs; Senor Gamacho, Minister of Finance; General Bey, Minister of War; Senor Romero Robledo, Minister of Public Works; Senor Martin Herffa, Minister of the Colonies; and Senor Colmenares, Minister of Justice. The latter five Ministers are members of the Unionist party. The Madrid correspondent of the *Times* telegraphs that the King insisted that there should be only two grand Constitutional parties, Conservatives and Radicals, and that he was obeyed.

SWITZERLAND.

The Council of States has decided, in opposition to the resolution of the National Council, that, irrespective of the Federal laws, all resolutions of the Federal Diet which carry either an expenditure in one payment of two millions of francs, or a yearly outlay of one hundred thousand, shall be put to the vote of the people.

Obligatory and gratuitous primary education, under the superintendence of the Federal authorities, is to be henceforth the rule in Switzerland. The Swissers are revising their Constitution, and the National Council, overriding the resolution of the Council of the States, has adhered to the educational system. Three years will be allowed to the respective cantons before the new law is carried into effect. It has been decided by the Grand Council of Neuchâtel to exclude the religious orders from all participation in the work of primary instruction.

ITALY.

Prince Frederick Charles of Prussia is at Rome, incognito, and on Monday paid a visit to the Prince and Princess of Piedmont. The Prince expressed the pleasure he felt at saluting them in the Italian capital.

The Pope is in a confidential mood. On Sunday his Holiness received 1000 Romans, and recommended them, among other things, to pray for the National Assembly of a great nation, which would shortly consider the interests of the Holy See, and in which some one would defend those interests. The Pope has forwarded a letter to all the Bishops of the Roman Catholic Church, in which he announces it to be his intention to convoke the Ecumenical Council in the Tyrol or in Malta.

AUSTRIA.

The Prince Imperial, Rodolph, heir to the throne, was seized with measles on his arrival at Vienna from Pesth.

In the sitting of the Lower House of the Reichsrath, yesterday week, the Minister of Justice laid the Criminal Procedure Bill, as well as a bill temporarily suspending trial by jury, before the House. The Minister pointed out that he considered this measure necessary in such parts of the empire where jurors were not guided by conscience, but by political passions. On Tuesday there was a long debate on the bill authorising compulsory election when the Provincial Diets refused or neglected to return members to the Reichsrath. The bill was opposed by the Polish members; but, on a division, 104 voted for the measure, and only 49 against it—the two-thirds majority being thus secured for the adoption of the bill.

GERMANY.

It is announced from Berlin that the Emperor of Germany, who has been unwell, is able to attend to official business.

An official communication has been made to the papers stating that, on Wednesday morning, a man, who was formerly an apothecary at Posen, was arrested on strong suspicion of contemplating a murderous attack upon Prince Bismarck.

The King of Bavaria has reappointed Baron Liebig President of the Academy of Science, and nominated him Conservator-General of the Science Collections of the State.

The Teutonisation of Alsace and Lorraine has commenced with a measure to regulate the official language of the annexed provinces. It provides that henceforth all documents sent in to the authorities, and all administrative decrees, shall be written in German.

DENMARK.

The Folkething, on Tuesday, threw out, by 47 votes against 45, the Government Income tax Bill, after Deputy Hansen, the leader of the Rural party, had recommended the rejection of the measure. The Minister of Finance had announced that if the bill did not pass he should resign.

AMERICA.

Mr. Schurz made, on Tuesday, a powerful speech in the Senate in support of Mr. Sumner's resolution to investigate the alleged sale of Government arms to France. He arraigned the Government for having violated the laws, should Mr. Sumner's statements of the facts of the case prove to be correct. In conclusion, he demanded that a rigid investigation should be made. Messrs. Morton and Conkling opposed the resolution, and defended the Administration. We learn from New York that the German papers there severely condemn the American Government for permitting the sale of arms to France during the late war.

The Alabama agitation has subsided in America. A remarkably outspoken article in the *New York Bulletin* condemns the principle of constructive damages as having no place in private law, and as being, consequently, an unwarrantable innovation in international jurisprudence.

The House of Representatives has passed the bill repealing

the duties on tea and coffee. The Finance Committee of the Senate reports adversely upon the bill.

INDIA.

A funeral service over the body of Lord Mayo took place in Calcutta on Wednesday. The remains were afterwards conveyed on board her Majesty's ship *Daphne*, all classes of the population being present along the line of route. From the *Daphne* the corpse is to be transferred to the steamer *Glasgow*, which will proceed to Bombay, from which port Lady Mayo will return to England. Additional particulars of the murder of Lord Mayo, received at the Indian Office on Monday, are given at page 185.

Telegrams have been received recording the onward and unchecked progress of the Looshai expedition.

AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND.

The mail has brought Melbourne papers to Jan. 2. The *Argus*, in its telegraphic summary, states that the Victorian Government had appointed Mr. Childers permanent agent-general for the colony. The South Australian Government had promised to speedily organise a horse express to convey messages on the unfinished portion of the overland telegraph, which would at once provide Australia with telegraphic communication with England. The land line, it is stated, would probably be finished in one or two months. The ship *Sussex*, of Messrs. Money Wigram and Son's line, was wrecked outside Port Phillip Heads on the night of Dec. 31. The third officer and five men were drowned. Mr. Anthony Trollope had lectured at the Townhall, Melbourne, on "Modern Fiction as a Rational Amusement." Captain Coath, of the schooner *Jason*, convicted of kidnapping in the South Seas, had been sentenced to five years' imprisonment and a fine of £50. A telegraph cable from Australia to Java has been laid.

From New Zealand it is announced that the New Zealand chief Kereopa, one of the murderers of the Rev. Mr. Volkner, had been captured and committed for trial. A reward of £1000 was paid to Ropata, who captured him.

Sir A. E. Kennedy, Governor of the West African Settlements, is to be transferred to a similar post at Hong-Kong.

A Singapore telegram says that the clove crop in Java has been destroyed by recent gales.

Advices from Mexico state that the insurgents are besieging San Luis Potosi, and that 12,000 men, under General Treviño, are menacing the city of Mexico.

Telegraphic communication between England and St. Thomas has been opened by the completion of the cable from Porto Rico to Jamaica.

The Jersey States have resolved to conduct elementary education in conformity with the principles of the English Act of 1870, and to have Government inspection.

Mr. Arthur Hobhouse, Q.C., has been appointed to succeed Mr. Fitzjames Stephen as Legal Member of the Council of the Governor-General of India.

A telegram was received in London on Tuesday from Toronto stating that a large conflagration had occurred in that city, and had destroyed an entire block of buildings.

The Church Missionary Society has received from Wurtemberg two remittances, amounting to £900, which have been collected mainly in that one State for the relief of the famine in Persia.

Lord Northbrook, it is stated, is to be the new Viceroy of India. His Lordship is better known to most people as Mr. Thomas George Baring. He is forty-six years of age, having been born in 1826. He has had some experience of Indian affairs, having been private secretary to Lord Halifax while the latter was at the India Office, and Under-Secretary for India from June, 1859, to January, 1861. He was created a peer in 1865.—Lord Hobart, it is understood, has accepted the post of Governor of Madras, which has been held for some years by Lord Napier of Merchistoun, for the time filling Lord Mayo's place at Calcutta.

THE CHURCH.

PREFERMENTS AND APPOINTMENTS.

Alford, George, to be Vicar of St. Paul's, Bristol.
Borthwick, R. B.; Vicar of Crewe Green, Crewe, and Chaplain at Crewe Hall.
Butler, J. B. M.; Rector of Maresfield, Sussex.
Damer, Lionel Digby M. Dawson; Rural Dean of a portion of Whitchurch.
Evans, Charles; Rector of Solihull, Warwickshire.
Foley, E. W.; Rector of Jervington, Sussex.
Gore, Arthur Lewis; Vicar of Ugbourne Saint George, Wilts.
Henslowe, E. L. B.; Vicar of Bridport, Dorsetshire.
Hildebrand, William; Rector of East Coddington, Wilts.
Holbeck, C. W.; Honorary Canon in Worcester Cathedral.
Husband, Edward; Curate of Folkestone.
Palmer, William Henry; Vicar of St. Matthew's, Lee, North Devon.
Parr, John; Vicar of St. Mary's, Marlborough.
Shortland, H. V.; Diocesan Inspector of Schools for Rochester.
Willcox, J.; Rector of Wolston, Warwickshire.

In consequence of continued ill-health, Mr. S. R. Townshend Mayer has resigned the secretaryship of the London Free and Open Church Association, which he founded in 1866.

The Rev. Otho William Steele, M.A., has received a gold hunting-watch, a silver salver, and a purse of fifty sovereigns from the congregation of St. Stephen's Church, Guernsey; also a silver-mounted crystal biscuit-canister, from his Bible-class of young ladies, and a handsome Church Service from his Sunday-school boys.

Mickleham church, near Dorking, Surrey, was reopened, on the 17th inst., by the Bishop of Winchester. The chancel, of Early Norman date, has been carefully restored, at the sole cost of Mr. Winthrop Mackworth Praed, under the direction of Mr. Joseph Peacock. The whole of the windows are of stained glass, by Messrs. Clayton and Bell, the gift of friends.

The Church of St. Mary, Glympton, Oxon, was reopened, on Quinquagesima Sunday, after considerable improvements, both in the church and chancel, under the superintendence of Mr. Street. The expense has been chiefly defrayed by M. H. Barnett, M.P., the patron of the living, and by the Rev. C. W. M. Bartholomew, the Rector, aided by contributions from his personal friends and all the parishioners.

The Incorporated Society for Promoting the Enlargement, Building, and Repairing of Churches and Chapels held its monthly meeting, on Monday, at 7, Whitehall—the Rev. Prebendary John Evans in the chair. There were also present Archdeacon Harrison; the Revs. Arthur Cazenove, H. A. Giraud, and the Hon. A. Legge; Messrs. John Boodle, G. Cowburn, J. F. France, Edmund Pepys, A. Powell, E. Thornton, and the Rev. George Ainslie, M.A., secretary. Grants of money were made in aid of the following objects, viz.:—Building a new church at Bow, St. Mark's, Middlesex; rebuilding the churches at Capel-y-Coelbren, in the parish of Ystradgynlais, Brecon; Colchester, St. Mary-at-the-Walls; and High Teynton, near Horncastle; enlarging or otherwise increasing the accommodation in the churches at Alkham, near Dover; Bicknoller, near Taunton; Desborough, near

Market Harborough; Downe, near Beckenham; Little Dunmow, near Chelmsford; Folkestone parish church; West Hackney, St. Mark, Middlesex; Sibdon, near Craven Arms, Hereford; Sittingbourne, Holy Trinity, Kent; Tarrington, near Ledbury; Ulting, near Maldon, and Willesden, Middlesex. A grant was also made from the School, Church, and Mission-House Fund towards building a school church at Aberbeeg, in the parish of Llanhilleth, Monmouthshire.

In addition to the munificent gifts for the restoration of Exeter Cathedral previously reported, several others have been received. The east window in the Lady Chapel is being provided by Chancellor Harington, at an expense of £700. The reredos in the choir will cost £1700, Dr. Blackall contributing £1000, and Chancellor Harington £700. The latter has also given £500 towards the communion-table, altar rails, and litany desk. Mr. Edwin Force, chapter clerk, gives the pulpit, value £400; and a friend, the altar-cloth, value £50. Among the larger items are £100 from his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales; the Archdeacon of Barnstaple, £300; the Bank of England, £100; the Rev. Canon Cook, £300; the Dean and Chapter, £3000; the late Bishop of Exeter, £1000; the present Bishop, £500; Dean Boyd, £1000; the Rev. Canon Lee, £300; Lady Rolle, £1000; the Hon. Mark Rolle, £200; the late Mr. A. Stowey, £500; and Mrs. Wilkinson, £500. The sums recently received reach about £2400. The Provincial Grand Lodge of Freemasons in the county have intimated their intention to present a window to commemorate the restoration to health of his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales.

THE UNIVERSITIES AND PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

A gentleman named Millard has bequeathed to the President and Fellows of Trinity, Oxford, £8000 for the advancement of mathematical and general science. The following gentlemen have been elected to Robinson Exhibitions at Oriel:—Mr. C. A. Whittuck (commoner), and Mr. J. M. Callendar (Adam de Brome Exhibitioner).

It is announced in the *Gazette* that the Queen has granted the office of Reader of Physics in the University of Cambridge to George Edward Paget, M.D., in the room of Henry John Hayles Bond, M.D., resigned. At the Shrove Tuesday general congregation of the Fellows of King's College, Cambridge, the Provost in the chair, a letter was read from Mr. H. H. Shirley, one of the senior Fellows, stating that, having succeeded to his father's property, he no longer felt justified in receiving the emoluments of a fellowship.

Mr. Robert Donnell, M.A., barrister-at-law, has been appointed Professor of Political Economy in Dublin University.

Dr. David Ferrier has been appointed Professor of Forensic Medicine of King's College, London.

The Secretary of State for India has appointed Mr. A. G. Greenhill, Fellow of St. John's College, Cambridge, Professor of Applied Mathematics at the Civil Engineering College.

Mr. M. W. C. Marklove, B.A., Scholar of St. John's College, Cambridge, Thirteenth Classic in 1870, has been appointed to an Assistant Mastership in Westminster School.

Mr. Joseph Maher Loughnam has been appointed Inspector of National Schools in Ireland.

A boiler explosion took place on Sunday afternoon at the chemical works of Messrs. Evans and M'Bryde, St. Helens, by which some persons were killed and others injured.

The nomination for North Notts took place, on Tuesday, at Mansfield, when Mr. Laycock (Liberal) and Mr. Monckton (Conservative) were proposed. The show of hands was in favour of Mr. Laycock, and a poll was demanded, to take place on Friday. The polling for the Wick Burghs, where Mr. Pender and Mr. Reid are the candidates, will take place to-day (Saturday).

"BOTHERED."

The drawing by Mr. J. W. Bottomley which we have engraved, from the exhibition at the Dudley Gallery, is a capital bit of animal characterisation. Undoubtedly much of our interest in the canine races is due to the analogies with human beings which are presented in their instincts, habits, and physiognomical expressions; and animal-painters, from Sir Edwin Landseer (who has been eminently successful in this direction) downwards, are never so happy as when they point these analogies. In the work before us we have a gentleman of the bulldog species who has arrived at a time of life when nothing is so sweet as repose, and taciturn reflections on probably a hard life chequered with many struggles and conflicts. He has lived to discover the vanity, if not of all things, of many which formerly amused, excited, or annoyed him. He has a special contempt for the meaningless vivacity and gaiety, the coquettish blandishments, and the shallow friendship of thoughtless youth. But he has neither the inclination nor the teeth to check the impertinent intrusion or chastise the disrespectful familiarity of every little fopling puppy that ventures to intrude on his retirement and privacy. From being one of the most pugnacious and irritable of living creatures he has come to be one of the most patient, long-suffering, and forbearing. So, when that most tiresome, noisy, fawning spaniel pet disturbs his cogitations, and even takes the liberty to paw his person, he merely confesses to be, in the significant word of the title, "bothered;" yet our readers will see, by the rueful disdain of his visage, that his temper is subjected to a severe trial.

GEORGE THE THIRD'S THANKSGIVING AT ST. PAUL'S.

The use of St. Paul's Cathedral, as the great church of London, for those special religious services in which this city and the whole nation should join with the Sovereign, the Court, and the Council of this kingdom, in thanking God for signal public benefits and mercies, is of a very ancient date. It seems to have commenced with the Lancastrian Plantagenet Kings, on the accession of Henry IV. in 1399, but it was zealously observed by the Tudors. It was a sign of that hearty popular sympathy with the reigning family which had grown up with the increased political influence of the middle classes, represented by the city of London and its trade guilds, as the Norman baronial aristocracy had wasted itself in foreign and civil wars. The courtiers and nobles might accompany the King to Divine worship at Westminster Abbey, where he was crowned amidst the peers of his realm. The people of England's capital city would expect to meet their King at St. Paul's; for in those days, until the middle of the sixteenth century, the King was himself a Londoner, often dwelling in the Tower or in Baynard's Castle, near Blackfriars, or sometimes at Bridewell. Queen Elizabeth, though she did not live in the City, liked to visit it; and went in a triumphal chariot, in November, 1588, to return thanks at St. Paul's for the defeat of the Spanish Armada. The Stuart Kings, who were never on the most friendly terms with the London citizens, seldom appeared in this cathedral; but Queen Anne went there, in 1702, to give



THE QUEEN'S THANKSGIVING VISIT TO ST. PAUL'S: PREPARATIONS AT FARRINGTON-STREET.

thanks for the victories of Marlborough in the Netherlands, and for the destruction of the Spanish fleet at Vigo. There was another thanksgiving, in 1704, for the battle of Blenheim. Our Hanoverian Monarchs, upon rare occasions, have practised the same good old custom in this noblest sacred building of the modern world.

After the recovery of George III., in April, 1789, from a very dangerous illness, a day of general thanksgiving to Almighty God was appointed by Royal proclamation. For the greater solemnity of the day, his Majesty was pleased to go to the Cathedral Church of St. Paul, accompanied by the Queen, the Prince of Wales, the Duke of York, the Princess Royal, Princess Augusta, Princess Elizabeth, the Duke of Gloucester, the Duke of Cumberland, and his Highness Prince William, attended by both Houses of Parliament, the Judges, and other public officers, to return thanks to God for His great mercies and blessings. The procession was begun, at eight o'clock in the morning, by the House of Commons, in their coaches, followed by the Speaker, in his state coach. Next came the Masters in Chancery, the Judges, and after them the peers in the order of precedence, the Lord Chancellor in his state coach closing this part of the procession. Afterwards came the Royal family, with their attendants, escorted by the Horse Guards. The King and Queen set out from St. James's Palace, soon after ten o'clock, in a coach drawn by eight cream-coloured horses, followed by the Princesses, and proceeded through the gate at the stable-yard along Pall-mall and through the Strand, "amid the loyal acclamations of a prodigious concourse of people." The streets were lined as far as Temple Bar by the brigade of Foot Guards, the

Grenadier companies of which were posted in the cathedral, and patrolled by parties of Horse Guards. From Temple Bar to St. Paul's the streets were lined by the Artillery Company and Militia of the City. At Temple Bar the King was met by the Lord Mayor, Sheriffs, and a deputation from the Aldermen and Common Council, all being on horseback, when the Lord Mayor surrendered the City sword to his Majesty, who having returned it to him, he carried it bareheaded before the King to St. Paul's. At the Cathedral his Majesty was met at the west door by the Peers, the Bishop of London, the Dean and Canons of St. Paul's, the band of Gentlemen Pensioners and the Yeomen of the Guard attending. The King and Queen sat under a canopy of state near the west end of the choir and opposite the altar. After the special service, the Royal procession returned to St. James's, guns were fired in the parks, and the day was wound up with illuminations in all parts of the metropolis of great splendour and magnificence.

Again, on Dec. 19, 1797, the King (George III.) and the Queen, with the whole of the Royal family, the great officers of state, and the members of both Houses of Parliament, went in grand procession to St. Paul's to take part in the general thanksgiving for the three great naval victories obtained by his Majesty's fleet under the command of Lords Howe, St. Vincent, and Duncan. On that occasion a large number of the men of the Royal Navy and Marines joined in the pageant, bearing the captured French, Spanish, and Dutch flags. At Temple Bar their Majesties were received by the Lord Mayor, mounted on horseback and carrying the sword of the City. The Sheriffs and the members of the Corporation were in attendance at the cathedral, where the King and

Queen were met on their arrival by the Bishop of London and the Dean and Chapter, who conducted them to their thrones. Detachments of Foot Guards formed a double line from the west door to the dome. During the service the flags were placed with much ceremony upon the altar.

THE THANKSGIVING DAY.

The arrangements for the street procession and for the attendance at Divine worship in St. Paul's Cathedral, on Tuesday next, when her Majesty the Queen and their Royal Highnesses the Prince and Princess of Wales, with others of the Royal family, will meet the congregation of her loyal people to thank God for sparing her son's life in his late dangerous illness, are now fast approaching their completion. The Queen has kindly agreed to lengthen her return journey from St. Paul's to Buckingham Palace by going the way over the Holborn Viaduct, and through Holborn and Oxford-street, instead of along the Thames Embankment. This will add very much to the fatigue imposed both on her Majesty and the convalescent Prince. We sincerely trust that neither of them will suffer more than a temporary inconvenience; but it is fair to consider that they are likely to endure more intense excitement of feeling than any other persons, except perhaps the Princess of Wales, upon the occasion of a devotional thanksgiving for his restoration to health. The sacrifice and the risk, if any there be, involved in an excessive strain of the nervous powers during this proceeding, which is expected to occupy four hours, including the journey to and from the cathedral, must therefore be much

greater to the Queen and the Prince than to the ordinary spectators. His Royal Highness is still far from strong, and we know that her Majesty is painfully affected by the noise and bustle of a crowd. The more gratefully should we acknowledge the extreme courtesy and the unselfish generosity which have prompted them to undergo this additional toil for the sake of pleasing a larger number of the Queen's affectionate subjects. Londoners will not forget so gracious an act of Royalty; Londoners are the Queen's friends, after all, and the Queen knows it very well.

It is now arranged that the procession will leave Buckingham Palace about half-past eleven. It will pass through St. James's Park as far as the Prince of Wales's Gate into Pall-mall. Thence it will continue along the north side of Trafalgar-square, past the National Gallery, emerging into the Strand by the street opposite Charing-cross Hotel, continuing along the Strand until it arrives at Temple Bar; the

formal ceremony of handing the keys of the City over to her Majesty will there take place. The procession will then move on through Fleet-street, up Ludgate-hill, to the west entrance to St. Paul's, where her Majesty, the Prince and Princess of Wales, and their children will alight. The Royal party will be received by the grand officials of state, and conducted along the western nave to the Royal pew under the dome. The service—which will consist of a Te Deum, arranged for the occasion; an anthem, expressly composed by Mr. John Goss, chiefly taken from the 118th Psalm; and a sermon by the Archbishop of Canterbury—will last about three-quarters of an hour. Upon leaving the cathedral the procession will re-form, and return down the hill as far as the Old Bailey. Passing along the Old Bailey on to the Viaduct, it will continue along Holborn through New and Old Oxford-streets to the Marble-arch, through Hyde Park, down Constitution-hill to Buckingham Palace, arriving not much later, it is hoped, than half-past

three in the afternoon. The streets will be kept by 8000 troops, and the Queen will have a guard of honour.

The interior of St. Paul's Cathedral has during the last fortnight been occupied by several hundreds of workmen, carpenters and upholsterers, employed in fitting up galleries and erecting tiers of benches for a congregation of more than 12,000 persons. Messrs. Cubitt and Messrs. Myers and Son, are the contractors for the wooden structures; and Messrs. Banting for the upholstery. The arrangement of the choir is left to the charge of the Dean and Chapter, while the Lord Chamberlain disposes of the space under the dome. At the Royal entrance, on the broad line of steps in front of the western portico, a spacious vestibule is provided by a temporary building, and under the shelter of the portico itself a reception-room is erected, the roof of which is of glass. Tiers of seats are now in position along the nave of the cathedral. All the galleries are substantially complete. The hangings



"BOTHERED," BY J. W. BOTTOMLEY, IN THE DUDLEY GALLERY EXHIBITION.

SEE PAGE 175.

will be red and white throughout the interior. The Queen, on entering the cathedral, will pass down the centre of the nave to the large pew, erected for her special use on a raised platform, under the west side of the dome. It is oblong in form, 26 ft. in length on the west side, and 18 ft. deep, the east side being 37 ft. in length, by the addition of recesses on the north and south sides, looking towards the transepts. The decorations and furnishing of the Royal pew are crimson. At the extreme west end of the nave, close to the entrance, three spacious and lofty galleries, reaching to the principal cornice of the building, are erected, the upper gallery being 60 ft. in height from the floor of the nave. These galleries will be approached by wide and convenient staircases leading up from the one gallery to the other. The floor of the nave has been boarded over, and crimson cloth will be laid down along the centre, from the entrance to the Royal pew. On each side of the nave slightly raised platforms are erected: the remaining portion will be filled with seats, the aisles on each

side having two heights of galleries. The whole area of the ground floor under the dome will be furnished with chairs, with the exception of a short space around the outside portion, which will be fitted with seats on a platform raised only a few feet from the floor. In the transepts on each side of the dome three tiers of galleries are erected, which will be uniform in height with those at the west end of the nave, and will reach to the upper cornice of the edifice. In addition to the galleries and other erections inside the edifice, there will be covered ways and setting-down platforms at each entrance; whilst retiring-rooms for both ladies and gentlemen will be erected at different points about the building. A considerable space under the dome, to the right of the Royal pew, is set apart for the members of the House of Lords, and a similar space on the left for the members of the House of Commons; whilst seats for ambassadors, judges, and other persons of rank and position are provided close to her Majesty. The choir is to be specially set apart for the Bishops and clergy.

Temple Bar is cleaned and decorated by Mr. Horace Jones, the City architect; for there will the Queen be met by the Lord Mayor and Sheriffs, four Aldermen, and eight Common Councilmen, all on horseback, to escort her to the cathedral. There will be a grand triumphal arch, which is now being erected, at the crossing of Farringdon-street, between the obelisks; and the Ludgate-hill viaduct of the London, Chatham, and Dover Railway is beautified for this occasion. There are to be triumphal arches in Oxford-street, at Regent-circus, and over the roadway near Constitution-hill. The great stand which was to have been placed upon the Thames Embankment for the accommodation of 7000 London vestrymen and their friends is now erected in Hyde Park. The Strand front of the site of the New Law Courts, the churchyards of St. Mary's, St. Clement's, St. Dunstan's, and other churches along the route of the procession are occupied by tiers of seats, let at a high price. The letting of windows, shop-fronts, balconies, and house-roofs has been raised to an extravagant degree.

BIRTHS.

On the 16th inst., at 1, Grosvenor-crescent, Belgrave-square, the wife of Lord A. Campbell, of a son.

On the 16th inst., at Stoke Rochford, Grantham, Viscountess Emlin, of a daughter.

On the 17th inst., at Coates, Petworth, Lady Leconfield, of a son.

On the 20th inst., Countess Beauchamp, of a son and heir.

On the 18th inst., at Carrara, Italy, the wife of John Gooddy, Esq., of a daughter.

On the 18th inst., at Rawl Pinde, the wife of Captain Kinloch, 10th (Royal Rifles), Acting D.A.A.G. (of Musketry), of a son.

On the 19th inst., at 9, Milner-square, Islington, the wife of Frederick Blason Carritt, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

On the 14th inst., at Kensington, Emily, widow of the late A. F. R. Frinney, of Thicket-road, Penge, and daughter of Thomas Waterman, Esq., of the Borough, London, and of Fairlawn, Streatham, Surrey, of a daughter. American and Indian papers please copy.

On the 6th inst., at the English Church, St. Petersburg, by the Rev. A. S. Thompson, M.A., assisted by the Rev. S. Kingsford, Radolph Ernst, third son of the late Councillor of Commerce, Robert Böker, of Remscheid, Rhineland Prussia, to Charlotte Augusta, eldest daughter of Nicholas Klockmann, Esq., of St. Petersburg.

On the 21st inst., at St. Mark's Church, Hamilton-terrace, by the Rev. Robinson Duckworth, M.A., Chaplain in Ordinary to the Queen, Gerard Ranelagh, youngest son of Dr. Witt, M.R.C.P., of Spring-gardens, St. James's Park, to Cecilia Jane Seymour, youngest daughter of Wm. Bush Cooper, of the Temple, and Llyndwr, Carmarthenshire.

On the 12th inst., at the British Consulate, Genoa, and afterwards by the Rev. A. B. Strettell, British Chaplain, Charles Gustavus Rochford, Esq., of Rochford Bridge, in the county of Westmeath, Ireland, late Captain 20th Regiment, to Mary, youngest daughter of S. H. May-Somerville, Esq., J.P. D.L., late of Whitcroft, Dumfriesshire.

DEATHS.

On the 18th inst., at Brighton, Lady Sharpe, relict of the late Sir C. Sharpe, of Hartlepool, Durham, aged 79.

On the 15th inst., at her residence, George-street, Croydon, Mary Eliza, eldest daughter of the late Samuel Hemmans, Esq., of Croydon, in the 82nd year of her age.

* * * The charge for the insertion of Births, Marriages, and Deaths is Five Shillings for each announcement.

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK ENDING MARCH 2.

| SUNDAY, FEB. 25. | | THURSDAY, FEB. 29. | |
|--|--|---|--|
| Second Sunday in Lent. | | Court to be held by the Queen at Buckingham Palace. | |
| St. Paul's Cathedral (Service at Christ Church, Newgate-street), 10.30 a.m., the Rev. Charles Mackenzie, M.A., Prebendary, Rector of All Hallows, Lombard-street; 3 p.m., the Right Rev. Bishop Cloghan. | | Middlesex Hospital, general court, noon. | |
| Westminster Abbey, 10 a.m., the Lord Bishop of Lichfield (on behalf of the Melanesian Mission); 3 p.m., the Hon. and Rev. Lord John Thynne. | | Royal Institution Lecture, 3 p.m. (Professor Odling on Alkalies and Alkali Manufacture). | |
| Chapels Royal.—St. James's, noon, the Lord Bishop of Durham. | | Philosophical Club, 6 p.m. | |
| Whitehall, 11 a.m., the Very Rev. Dr. Merivale, Dean of Ely; 3 p.m., the Lord Bishop of London. | | University College, 6.30 p.m. (Professor Cairns on Political Economy). | |
| Savoy, 11.30 a.m., the Rev. Henry White, M.A., Chaplain of the Savoy and of the House of Commons; 7 p.m., the Rev. Blomfield Jackson, M.A., Classical Master in King's College School. | | London Institution, 7.30 p.m. (Musical Lecture by Mr. Ella). | |
| Temple Church, 11 a.m., the Rev. Dr. Vaughan, Master of the Temple; 3 p.m., the Rev. Alfred Ainger, M.A., Reader at the Temple. | | Artists' General Benevolent Institution, anniversary, 8 p.m. | |
| MONDAY, FEB. 26. | | Society for the Encouragement of the Fine Arts, 8 p.m. (Mr. Wyke Bayliss on the Three Schools—Classic, Medieval, and Modern Art). | |
| Merchant Seamen's Orphan Asylum, anniversary, 11 a.m. | | Royal Society, 8.30 p.m. | |
| South Kensington Museum Lecture, 2.30 p.m. (Mr. E. Paner on Musical History). | | Society of Antiquaries, 8.30 p.m. | |
| London Institution Lecture, 4 p.m. (Professor Odling on Chemistry). | | FRIDAY, MARCH 1. | |
| Hospital for Throat Diseases, special meeting, 5.30 p.m. | | St. David, archbishop. | |
| French Hospital, fourth annual dinner (the Duc de Broglie in the chair). | | Royal United Service Institution, 3 p.m. (Colonel Sir Robert A. S. Adair on the Strategy of Invasion). | |
| Institute of Actuaries, 7 p.m. | | Royal Archaeological Institute, 4 p.m. (Lecture by Mr. Dr. Henley on Respiration, &c.). | |
| Medical Society, 8 p.m. | | Civil and Mechanical Engineers' Society, 7.30 p.m. (Mr. W. Lawford on the North London Railway, City Branch). | |
| Russell Institution, 8 p.m. (Mr. H. Trimen on Parasitic Plants). | | Geologists' Association, 8 p.m. | |
| Royal Academy, lecture, 8 p.m. (Mr. Weekes on Sculpture). | | National Education Union, 8 p.m. (the Earl of Shaftesbury in the chair). | |
| Social Science Association, 8 p.m. (report on the Traffic in Stolen Things). | | Royal Medical and Chirurgical Society, anniversary, 8 p.m. | |
| Society of Arts, Cantor Lecture, 8 p.m. (Rev. Arthur Rigg on Mechanism). | | Philological Society, 8.15 p.m. | |
| Royal Geographical Society, 8.30 p.m. (Mr. D. Morgan Palladin's recent Journey through Manchuria). | | Royal Institution, 8 p.m. (Mr. C. W. Siemens on Measuring Temperatures by Electricity, 9 p.m.). | |
| TUESDAY, FEB. 27. | | SATURDAY, MARCH 2. | |
| A Bank Holiday, by Royal proclamation. | | Moon's last quarter, 7.28 p.m. | |
| National Thanksgiving for the recovery of the Prince of Wales: State visit of the Queen to St. Paul's Cathedral; doors open at 8 a.m. | | Royal United Service Institution, forty-first anniversary, 2 p.m. (the Duke of Cambridge in the chair). | |
| Royal Albert Hall, performance of "The Messiah," 2 p.m. | | Royal Institution Lecture, 3 p.m. (Mr. Moncreux Conway on Demonology). | |
| Royal Institution, Lecture, 3 p.m. (Dr. Rutherford on the Nervous System). | | Royal Horticultural Society, promenade, 3 p.m. | |
| University College, 6.30 p.m. (Professor Cairns on Political Economy). | | | |
| Civil Engineers' Institution (no meeting). | | | |
| Royal Medical and Chirurgical Society, 8.30 p.m. | | | |
| WEDNESDAY, FEB. 28. | | | |
| General Meeting of Half-pay Officers at Willis's Rooms, noon. | | | |

TIMES OF HIGH WATER AT LONDON BRIDGE FOR THE WEEK ENDING MARCH 2.

| Sunday. | Monday. | Tuesday. | Wednesday. | Thursday. | Friday. | Saturday. |
|---------|---------|----------|------------|-----------|---------|-----------|
| h m | h m | h m | h m | h m | h m | h m |
| 2 59 | 3 16 | 3 31 | 3 47 | 4 2 | 4 19 | 4 34 |
| 4 51 | 5 7 | 5 23 | 5 43 | 6 3 | 6 23 | 6 45 |

THE WEATHER.

RESULTS OF METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS AT THE KEW OBSERVATORY OF THE ROYAL SOCIETY.

Lat. 51° 28' 6" N.; Long. 0° 18' 47" W.; Height above Sea, 34 feet.

| DAY. | DAILY MEANS OF | | | | THERMOM. | | WIND. | | Direction. |
|----------|----------------------|-------------------------|------------|--------------------|------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|---|------------|
| | Barometer Corrected. | Temperature of the Air. | Dew Point. | Relative Humidity. | Amount of cloud. | Minimum, read at 10 A.M. | Maximum, read at 10 P.M. | Movement in 24 hours, read at next morning. | |
| February | Inches. | ° | ° | ° | 0-10 | ° | ° | Miles. | |
| 14 | 29.713 | 46.2 | 41.0 | 84 | 7 | 42.7 | 53.4 | SE. SSE. | 258 |
| 15 | 29.626 | 43.7 | 38.3 | 83 | 10 | 39.8 | 47.6 | ESE. NE. | 305 |
| 16 | 29.744 | 48.8 | 33.7 | 84 | 9 | 36.5 | 43.1 | NNW. W. | 197 |
| 17 | 29.782 | 48.7 | 38.0 | 82 | 5 | 38.0 | 50.9 | WSW. SW. | 432 |
| 18 | 29.715 | 46.4 | 37.5 | 76 | 4 | 41.9 | 49.6 | SSW. | 422 |
| 19 | 29.715 | 46.4 | 37.5 | 76 | 4 | 40.2 | 51.2 | SSW. WSW. | 438 |
| 20 | 29.834 | 48.9 | 35.1 | 74 | 3 | 37.6 | 51.0 | SSW. SW. | 195 |

The following are the readings of the meteorological instruments for the above days, in order, at ten a.m.:

| | | | | | | | |
|---------------------------------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|
| Barometer (in inches) corrected | 29.748 | 29.628 | 29.756 | 29.820 | 29.733 | 29.723 | 29.933 |
| Temperature of Air | 46.4 | 43.0 | 42.3 | 42.3 | 47.3 | 46.3 | 44.3 |
| Temperature of Evaporation | 45.1 | 41.7 | 36.0 | 40.6 | 45.3 | 43.5 | 41.9 |
| Direction of Wind | ESE. | NE. | NW. | WSW. | SSW. | SSW. | SW. |

National Thanksgiving.

THE ROYAL VISIT TO ST. PAUL'S on Thanksgiving Day, Feb. 27, will be profusely illustrated in the Numbers of THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS for March 2 and the following Week.

Price Fivepence each Number.

Office, 198, Strand, W.C.

THANKSGIVING DAY.—Messrs. WILLING and CO., the Advertising Contractors of St. Martin's-lane and Gray's-inn-road, have secured ALL THE MOST ELIGIBLE POSITIONS on the route, and have erected substantial and elegant Grand Stands, covered and protected against inclement weather, from all of which the great Procession may be viewed with perfect comfort. Each stand has a private entrance, with lavatories and retiring-rooms for ladies. The private entrances will obviate the necessity of going through the crowd, and of waiting for some hours for the procession, which must necessarily be the case where parties have seats at the various windows en route. Tickets, Two Guineas and One Guinea, at Austin's office, St. James's Hall; and also of West-End and City Musicians. Refreshments at each stand supplied by one of the most eminent firms in London.

WILLING and CO'S GRAND STANDS to View the STATE PROCESSION to ST. PAUL'S.—The Stand at Temple Bar, where the Lord Mayor gives up the keys and sword of the City to her Majesty, will seat 5000 persons. This, as well as every other Stand, is covered and protected against inclement weather. Tickets, Two Guineas, can be obtained of Keith, Prowse, Cheapside; Hays, Royal Exchange-buildings; Mitchell's, 33, Old Bond-street; Beal's, East-street, Brighton; Mr. Neave, 66, King's-road, Brighton; and at Austin's Ticket Office, St. James's Hall.

THANKSGIVING DAY.—WILLING and CO'S PROTECTED and COVERED GRAND STANDS, with Private Entrances to avoid going through the crowd. Lavatories, Ladies' Retiring-Rooms, &c. Stand No. 1, in the Strand (Law Courts Site), Temple Bar, 5000 seats. Stand No. 2, East of Temple Bar. No. 3, Fleet-street-circus, where the Grand Procession passes under the Triumphal Arch. Tickets, Two Guineas each. A special arrangement can be effected for the accommodation of families and private parties, on application to Mr. Austin, St. James's Hall.

THANKSGIVING DAY.—IMPORTANT NOTICE.—The ROYAL and CIVIC PROCESSIONS can only be completely seen en route from Temple Bar to St. Paul's. On the return journey they will be shown at many of their most attractive features, as the Civic and other important portions of the Procession will not return via Oxford-street. Tickets and Places for WILLING'S GRAND STANDS at Austin's Office, St. James's Hall. Immediate application is absolutely necessary to avoid disappointment.

THE QUEEN'S STATE VISIT to the CITY.—WILLING and CO'S GRAND STAND in Fleet-street, just east of Temple Bar, is the most desirable position on the entire route, as its occupants will have the advantage of witnessing the pageant a considerable distance prior to its arrival at Temple Bar, and also of seeing the Civic Authorities in waiting to receive her Majesty. As the accommodation at this Stand is necessarily limited, immediate application for places must be made at Austin's Ticket Office, St. James's Hall.

THANKSGIVING DAY.—The QUEEN'S STATE VISIT to ST. PAUL'S.—Messrs. WILLING and CO. have 1500 SEATS in the OLD BAILEY (next to Ludgate-hill). Side view en route on return. Strong and substantial Seats, price One Guinea, at the same Offices as above, with the same accommodations, private entrances, &c.

THANKSGIVING DAY.—WILLING and CO'S GRAND STAND in FLEET-STREET-CIRCUS is close to the great Triumphal Arch erected by the City authorities, and commands a view of the pageant up Ludgate-hill. Every accommodation for Ladies and Parties. Private entrances to avoid the crowd.

THEATRE ROYAL, HAYMARKET.—On MONDAY NEXT, FEB. 26, and during the Week, at Seven, THE IRISH LION; at Eight, PYGMALION and GALATHEA—"a great and successful" (vide the entire press)—and Charles Mathews's Farce of UNCLE FOOZLE.

LYCEUM THEATRE.—Sole Lessee and Manager, Mr. H. L. Bateman.—Every Evening, at Seven, MY TURN NEXT—Mr. George Belmore, at Eight, The New Drama, Acted by Leopold Lewis, entitled THE BELLS, adapted from "The Polish Jew," a dramatic study by MM. Brockmann-Chastain. Mr. Henry Irving, Mr. H. Crellin, Miss G. Pauncefort, and Miss Fanny Heywood. To conclude with PICKWICK.—Messrs. George Belmore, C. Warner, Addison, and Gaston Murray. Box-Office open daily from Ten till Five.

NATIONAL STANDARD THEATRE, Bishopsgate. ALADDIN; or, the Wonderful Lamp. Gorgeous Pantomime. Every Evening, at Seven. Morning Performances every Monday and Thursday, at 12.30, to which Children are admitted at half price. The Slaves of the Lamp—brilliant Spectacle.

HENGLER'S GRAND CIRQUE, Argyll-street, Regent-street.—Open every Evening. Last Six Nights of CINDERELLA and her Fairy Court. Immense success of the CARNIVAL on Horseback. The concluding Galopade by all the Characters pronounced perfect. The arena a mass of moving colour. TUESDAY EVENING, FEB. 27, Grand Special Performance, when the pageant of ENGLAND'S QUEEN; or, The Honours of Nations, will be presented, and many novelties produced. Comicalities of a refined order. Brilliant achievements by talented Artists. Last Three Day Performances of "Cinderella," Monday, Wednesday, and Saturday. Open at Two; commence at 2.10. Every Evening, open at 7.15; commence at 7.45. 5s, 3s, 2s, and 1s; Children under Ten, Half Price. Box-Office open from Ten till Four.

ASTLEY'S NEW ROYAL AMPHITHEATRE.—Lessees and Directors, Messrs. John and George Sanger. Continued success of the great Pantomime, LADY GODIVA; or, Harlequin St. George and the Dragon and the Seven Champions. Unbounded applause at Arthur Henderson's great Transformation Scene. Principal Characters—Miss Amy Sheridan, Marie Henderson, Cicely Norr, Rose Mayne, Emily Randall, &c.; Messrs. T. H. Glenn, Randall, Blossom, Hazlewood, &c. New and exciting Scenes in the Arena. Great Performing Horses. The most daring and accomplished Equestrians of the Age. The great Troupe of War Arabs and the wonderful Performing Elephant. Prices as usual. Commence at Seven. Day Performances, Wednesday and Saturday, at Two.—N.B. On the evening of Thanksgiving Day there will be an Extra Grand Programme to celebrate the occasion, under distinguished patronage. Box-office open from 11 till 4, under Mr. Drysdale.

ON MONDAY, at Three.—ST. JAMES'S HALL, newly and beautifully decorated and enlarged. Messrs. G. W. Moore and Frederick Burgess, Sole Lessees.—The CHRISTY MINSTRELS will give a Grand Illustrated DAY PERFORMANCE of their Holiday Programme on Monday Afternoon, at Three.

ST. JAMES'S HALL.—Sole Lessees, Messrs. G. W. Moore and Frederick Burgess.—Newly and beautifully decorated and enlarged. The CHRISTY MINSTRELS' HOLIDAY PROGRAMME has again proved successful in the highest degree. The attendance has been marvellous. The Festival Performance will be given in its entirety Every Night, at Eight. Monday, Wednesday, and Saturday, at Three and Eight, until further notice. Private Boxes, 12 lbs. 6d., 22s., and 21 lbs. 6d.; Family, 5s.; Sofa Stalls, 3s.; Area, 2s.; New Gallery, 1s. Children under Twelve, Half-price to Area and Stalls. Doors open at Half-past Two for the Day Performance, and at Half-past Seven for the Evening. No fees of any description.

THE GREAT NATIONAL THANKSGIVING DAY.—On TUESDAY AFTERNOON, after the Procession has returned from St. Paul's, the CHRISTY MINSTRELS will give an Extra Grand HOLIDAY PERFORMANCE, at the ST. JAMES'S HALL, expressly for the accommodation of the thousands of visitors arriving from the provinces. The doors open at 2.30.

THANKSGIVING AFTERNOON, at Three.—ST. JAMES'S HALL.—The CHRISTY MINSTRELS will give an Extra HOLIDAY PERFORMANCE directly after the grand State Procession has returned to Buckingham Palace, terminating at five o'clock. Omnibuses from all parts direct to the doors.

THANKSGIVING AFTERNOON, at THREE.—The CHRISTY MINSTRELS' GREAT HOLIDAY PERFORMANCE at ST. JAMES'S HALL.—The State Procession will be over in ample time to admit of visitors partaking of luncheon and afterwards visiting the Christys' Sparkling Entertainment. Every West-End Omnibus will convey visitors to the doors of St. James's Hall.

MR. RANSFORD'S ANNUAL CONCERT, ST. JAMES'S HALL, TUESDAY EVENING NEXT, FEB. 27, at Eight o'clock. Programmes and Tickets now ready. Stalls, 6s.; Family Ticket (to admit four), 21s.; Balcony, 3s.; Area and Orchestra, 2s.; Admission, 1s. Stalls and Tickets at all Music Publishers; Austin's Office, 23, Piccadilly; Mr. Ransford, 49, Welbeck-street; and of Messrs. Ransford and Sons, 2, Princes-street, Oxford-circus.

MR. and MRS. GERMAN REED'S POPULAR ENTERTAINMENT, EVERY EVENING, except Saturday, at Eight; Thursday and Saturday, at Three. ROYAL GALLERY OF ILLUSTRATION, 14, Regent-street. Admission, 1s, 2s, 3s., and 5s.

MADAME SCHUMANN'S SECOND RECITAL of PIANO-FORTE MUSIC, in ST. JAMES'S HALL, on THURSDAY AFTERNOON NEXT, FEB. 29. To commence at Three o'clock. Sofa Stalls, 5s.; Balcony, 3s.; Admission, 1s. Programmes and Tickets at Chappell and Co's, 50, New Bond-street; and at Austin's, 23, Piccadilly.

THE CO-OPERATIVE STORES.—Open until Six o'clock on Saturdays.—Professional and General Co-operative Society (Limited),—429, 460, and 461 (New), Oxford-street.

ROYAL ALBERT HALL.—DAY of THANKSGIVING for the recovery of H.R.H. the Prince of Wales.—GRAND EVENING CONCERT, on TUESDAY, FEB. 27, at Eight o'clock. Vocalists—Madame Lemmens-Sherrington, Miss Sherrington, Miss Barriquer, Mr. Cummings, Mr. Maybrick, and Mr. Sims Reeves, who will sing "God Bless the Prince of Wales," by general desire. Instrumentalists—Herr William Carter, Organ, Mr. G. Carter, Conductor, Sir Julius Benedict. Amphitheatre Stalls, 7s. 6d.; Arena, 6s.; Balcony, 5s. and 4s.; Organ Gallery, 2s. 6d.; Admission, 1s. Tickets and Programmes at Chappell's, 50, New Bond-street; Austin's, 23, Piccadilly; of all the principal Musicians and Librarians; and at the Royal Albert Hall.

ROYAL ALBERT HALL.—DAY of THANKSGIVING for the recovery of H.R.H. the Prince of Wales, TUESDAY, FEB. 27. Grand MORNING PERFORMANCE of Handel's MESSIAH, at Three. Vocalists—Miss Edith Wynne, Miss Barriquer, Mr. Cummings, Mr. Lewis Thomas, Mr. Maybrick, and Mr. Sims Reeves. Band and Chorus of 500 Performers. Trumpet, Mr. T. Harper; the Chorus under the direction of Mr. William Carter; Organ, Mr. G. Carter; Conductor, Sir Julius Benedict. Amphitheatre Stalls, 7s. 6d.; Arena, 6s.; Balcony, 5s. and 4s.; Organ Gallery, 2s. 6d.; Admission, 1s. Tickets and Programmes at Chappell and Co's, 50, New Bond-street; Austin's, 23, Piccadilly; of all the principal Musicians and Librarians; and at the Royal Albert Hall.

LONDON BALLAD CONCERTS.—The following Artists will appear on WEDNESDAY NEXT:—Madame Sherrington, Miss Edith Wynne, and Miss Blanche Cole, Miss Barriquer, and Madame Patey; Mr. Sims Reeves, Mr. Edward Lloyd, and Mr. Maybrick. Pianoforte, Madame Arabella Goddard. Conductors, Mr. J. L. Hatton and Mr. Sidney Taylor. Stalls, 6s.; Family Tickets for Four, 21s.; Balcony, 3s.; Area, 2s.; Orchestra and Gallery, 1s. Tickets to be had of Mr. Austin, St. James's Hall; Boosey and Co., Holles-street; and the usual Musicians.

SATURDAY EVENING CONCERTS, ST. GEORGE'S HALL. Director, Mr. Wilhelm Ganz. The first CONCERT this EVENING (Saturday) at EIGHT. The Programme will include Beethoven's quartet in F major, Op. 13, No. 1, for strings, piano; Mendelssohn's trio in C minor, Op. 66, piano; Weber's quartet in B flat, Op. 5. Executants, Messrs. Wilhelm Ganz, Joseph Ludwig (pupil of Herr Joachim), Jung, Hann, and Paque. Vocalists, Mlle. José Sherrington, Mlle. Drasidil, and M. Valdes. Conductor, Signor Pissini. Subscription Stall (transferable) for the Six Concerts, 21s.; Stalls, Numbered, 5s.; Balcony, 3s. 6d.; Admission, 1s. Tickets at the principal Musicians, sellers, at St. George's Hall, and of the Director, Mr. Wilhelm Ganz, 15, Queen Anne-street.

CHAMBER CONCERTS OF MODERN MUSIC. QUEEN'S SCUMMART ROOMS, Hanover-square.—FRIDAY, MARCH 1.—Quartet, Op. 41, No. 2, R. Schumann; Song, "Adina," Schubert; Quartet in G minor, Op. 25, Brahms; Song, "White or Red," H. Smart; Nocturne, Op. 29, No. 4, F. Chopin. Vocalists, Miss Sophie Ferrari. Instrumentalists—Messrs. Wiener, Amar, Zerbini, Daubert, and Willem Coenen. Numbered Stalls, 5s.; Admission, 2s. The Second and Third Concerts of the Series on Fridays, March 15 and April 5. Subscription for the Three Concerts, Numbered Stalls, 12s. 6d. Tickets at Novello's, 1, Berners-street, W.; and at the Hanover-square Rooms.

LONDON INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION, 1872. SEASON TICKETS now on SALE at the Royal Albert Hall Ticket Office, and at all the principal Agents; admitting from May 1 to Sept. 30, 1872.
1. To the Exhibition two hours before the Public.
2. To Ceremonies and Private Views.
3. To the Horticultural Gardens.
4. To all Musical Promenades in the Gardens, exclusive of Flower Shows.
5. To Musical Recitals in the Albert Hall in connection with the Exhibition.
For a Gentleman, 22s.; for a Lady or for a Youth under fifteen years, 11s.
HENRY Y. D. SCOTT, Major-General, Secretary.

THE SPECIAL LOAN EXHIBITION OF MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS MADE BEFORE 1800, together with Drawings and Casts of Ancient Instruments, will be OPENED, at the SOUTH KENSINGTON MUSEUM, in the Month of June, 1872. It is requested that any information bearing on the subject may be communicated by possessors of Instruments and others to the Secretary of the Musical Instruments Exhibition Committee, South Kensington Museum, London, W.

INSTITUTE OF PAINTERS in WATER COLOURS. WILL CLOSE MARCH 2, their EXHIBITION of SKETCHES, &c. Admission, 1s. Catalogue, 6d. Gallery, 63, Pall-mall.

DORE GALLERY.—GUSTAVE DORE, 35, New Bond-street.—EXHIBITION of PICTURES, including TRIUMPH OF CHRISTIANITY, CHRISTIAN MARTYRS, MONASTERY, FRANCESCA DE RIMINI, TITANIA, &c. Open Ten to Six. Admission, 1s.

THE SOCIETY OF PAINTERS in WATER COLOURS. THE WINTER EXHIBITION of SKETCHES and STUDIES will CLOSE, on SATURDAY, MARCH 2, 5, Pall-mall East. Ten till Five. Admission, 1s. ALFRED D. FRIPP, Secretary.

FOR FAMILY ARMS (Lincoln's-inn Heraldic Office) send Name and County. Sketch, 3s. 6d., or stamps. Arms painted and quartered and engraved on seals, dies, &c. PUGH BROTHERS, Great Turnstile, London, W.C.

PRESENTATION ADDRESSES, illuminated on Velum, &c. Sheriffs' seals and trumpet banners, corporate seals and presses, book plates, illuminated stationery, heraldic painting and engraving executed by the first artists.—PUGH BROTHERS, Great Turnstile, London.

EVERY MAN HIS OWN PRINTER.—The People's Printing-Press, for Authors, Amateurs, the Army and Navy, &c.—Prospectuses forwarded on application.—D. G. BERRI, 38, High Holborn, London, W.C.

DEATH or INJURY from ACCIDENT, with the consequent Loss of Time and Money, provided for by Policy of the RAILWAY PASSENGERS' ASSURANCE COMPANY. Offices—64, Cornhill; and 10, Regent-street. WILLIAM J. VIAN, Secretary.

SMART'S WRITING INSTITUTION, 97B, Quadrant, Regent-street (entrance in Swallow-street).—Removed from Piccadilly. Open from Ten till Nine daily. Persons of all ages received (privately), and taught at any time suiting their own convenience. Lessons one hour each. No classes. No extras. Improvement guaranteed in Eight to Twelve Easy Lessons. Separate rooms for Ladies, to which department (if preferred) Mrs. Smart will attend. For Prospectuses, Terms, &c., apply to Mr. Smart as above.

THE BATHS, ST. LAWRENCE-ON-SEA. THE "GRANVILLE" HOTEL. Table d'Hôte at 6.30. Boarding Terms, £3 10s. per Week.

BANK OF NEW ZEALAND. Bankers to the General Government of New Zealand, the Provincial Governments of Auckland, Wellington, Otago, &c. Capital, £500,000. Reserve Fund, £180,000. Head Office, Auckland. Branches and Agencies at:

| | | | |
|--------------|------------------------|---------------------------|-------------|
| Arrow | Head Office, Auckland. | Branches and Agencies at: | Tokomairiro |
| Blenheim | Grahamstown | Mount Ida | Palmerston |
| Christchurch | Napier | Greytown | Waikato |
| Christchurch | Hokitika | Nagarauahia | Ross |
| Coromandel | Invercargill | Nelson | Riverton |
| Clutha-ferry | Kaipoi | New Plymouth | Shortland |
| Dunedin | Lawrence | Oamaru | Teviot |
| Greenstone | Lyttelton | Pictou | Timaru |
| | Manukere | Pictou | Wetherston |

This Bank grants Drafts on any of the above-named places and transacts every description of Banking business connected with New Zealand, on the most favourable terms.

The London Office receives deposits at interest for fixed periods on terms which may be learned on application. No. 50, Old Broad-street, London, E.C. September, 1871. F. LARKWORTHY, Managing Director.

HER MAJESTY'S STATE VISIT TO ST. PAUL'S.
The first site to view the Procession is ST. CLEMENT DANES CHURCH, Strand. Two thousand Covered Seats, from one to two guineas each. This site is in the narrowest part of the Strand, and has a most commanding view of Temple Bar. Special entrances on the north side of the church, with carriage access from Wych-street, to avoid the crowd. Tickets to be had on application to Messrs. Sharman and Hunt, the Office, St. Clement's Church, Strand; or at 81, Liverpool-road, Islington.

LINCOLNSHIRE AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.
SPALDING EXHIBITION.
The exhibition of this Society for 1872 will be held at SPALDING, on JULY 24, 25, and 26. Last day of entry, June 22. Prizes £1500 and upwards, in addition to prizes by the Spalding Flower, Fruit, and Poultry Society of £200 and upwards. Lists of Prizes will be ready in a few days.—By order, STEPHEN UPTON, Secretary, St. Benedict-square, Lincoln, Feb. 19, 1872.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON: SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 24, 1872.

That the votes on the Collier question amount to a "reprehension" of the conduct of Ministers by the two Houses of Parliament can hardly be disputed by the most devoted advocate of the Cabinet. In the House of Lords a condemnatory resolution was rejected by a majority of one only; and in the House of Commons a Government which justly boasts of a working majority of from 80 to 100 resisted defeat by 27. It may be said that a Liberal Administration found itself better treated in the House of Peers than where it is popular and powerful, for a vote of censure could easily have been carried by the Duke of Richmond had his supporters been appealed to for a party demonstration. It was felt, however, that this is no time to put our Government at a disadvantage, or to afford to foreign diplomatists the opportunity of saying that they were dealing with men whom their own Legislature had condemned. The smallness of the Ministerial majority in the Commons, and the fact that thirteen or fourteen decided Liberals voted with Mr. Cross, must have been very mortifying to the Administration. But the issue had been challenged by those who elevated Sir Robert Collier by evading the law; and, if the two Houses were to take any notice of the subject, it was impossible that their displeasure should not be made apparent. This was signified, and nothing more was done, or meant to be done; and from a disagreeable, not to say painful, affair, Englishmen may at least derive the comfort of noting how thoroughly trustworthy is the British Legislature as at present composed. It will not give silent sanction to an act it deems wrong, but it will not be moved to do anything which might imperil the national interests. There are other Legislatures which might advantageously study the course of the British Parliament in regard to this matter.

The debate in the House of Lords was, as usual, by far the best. Lord Stanhope stated his case with moderation and justice; and it is not necessary to be severe upon the "cautious old man" who replied; but Lord Portman's address reminded us a good deal of some of the caricatured orations noted by Selwyn, George Montagu, and other wits of the last century. At each pause, it was remarked, he praised the Premier. "Cousin Fenix," in one of Mr. Dickens's novels, tells his friends that when he was in the House the orders to young members were to cheer whenever Mr. Pitt's name was mentioned, and that they would have done so had somebody said that Mr. Pitt had just fallen down dead in the lobby. Lord Portman did his own cheering for Mr. Gladstone. It was hardly fair for such a master of sarcasm as Lord Salisbury to follow the aged Ministerialist. The Marquis, however, distinctly declared that there was no intention of damaging the Cabinet, for that it had got us into mud out of which it must drag us. The encounter between the Duke of Argyll and Lord Westbury was worthy of those accomplished and unhesitating champions—we mean as a piece of fighting—and what was lacking in dignity was compensated for by sensation. In fact, the Duke struck out round him so hard that he has found it expedient to apologise, in a fashion, for blows that fell on the Lord Chief Justice Cockburn. The Lord Chancellor had a very difficult task to perform, but then his Lordship did not think it one, and that helped him greatly, so that he discoursed on his own merits and history, and on Mr. Beales, and the difficulty of getting a Judge to accept a place on the Judicial Committee, and various other matters, in a way of which we certainly should not recommend imitation by any Chancery barrister who aspires to Lord Hatherley's well-earned seat. Lord Cairns had not much trouble in replying, but, like Memnon, he declined to strike at Nestor, and turned on Pelides, but not to fall. Finally, Lord Granville, with a tact which was scarcely needed, inasmuch as he knew that his colleagues were in no danger, demanded direct attack and not habitual rebuke. The House of Lords is the *Théâtre Français* of our legislative drama, and talks high-class language and exhibits refined skill. Both were illustrated in the debate in question, nor was a moral wanting.

Though the discussion in the Commons will be held by most people to have been more important, it certainly does not deserve as much examination. The defence of Government by Sir Roundell Palmer was the event of the evening, and if the advocacy seemed incomplete to those who had not convinced themselves beforehand that the Collier promotion was a virtuous action, those who had gone through that operation must have been charmed at the adroitness with which their reasoning was fortified by the ingenious pleader. His failure, however, was announced by the tellers; such a man, doing his best, should have brought in a grand majority. Mr. Denman's turning against his friends because his conscience forbade his supporting them was an incident which, we trust, they will

never remember against him, the less that all other honest men will remember it in his favour. Mr. Gladstone seemed to think that Sir Roundell Palmer had done about all that was needful, but the Premier was very emphatic in his repudiation of the idea that he had wittingly erred, or erred at all. Mr. Disraeli did not speak. He must, had he risen, have taken more pains than he probably cared to bestow on what was to lead to nothing. He did not wish to injure the Government, but it is not his way to deal with it as Isaac Walton bids us put the frog on the hook, "as if you loved him." A sufficing majority to prevent accident was at hand; and, with a nominal success to Government, there was, as we have said, virtual repression. The lesson should be enough.

THE COURT.

The Queen granted an audience to Earl Dufferin on Thursday week, at Osborne House, when the name of the Sheriff of the Duchy of Lancaster (Thomas Wrigley, Esq.) was submitted to and pricked by her Majesty.

On the following day the Queen, during the course of a drive, met the 79th Regiment (Cameron Highlanders) on the march. Her Majesty's carriage stopped, and the regiment marched past the Queen.

On Saturday last the Duke of Edinburgh arrived.

On Sunday the Queen, with the members of the Royal family, attended Divine service, performed at Osborne by the Very Rev. the Dean of Westminster.

On Monday the Duke of Edinburgh left Osborne for Portsmouth.

On Tuesday her Majesty, accompanied by the Princess of Wales and Prince Leopold, drove to Ryde.

On Wednesday the Queen held a Council, at which were present Prince Arthur, the Marquis of Ripon, the Earl of Bessborough, and the Right Hon. W. E. Forster. Mr. Helps was Clerk of the Council. The Marquis of Ripon had an audience of her Majesty after the Council. The following gentlemen were introduced to the Queen's presence by the Earl of Bessborough, and received the honour of knighthood, the Marquis of Ripon being present and representing the Secretary of State for the Home Department:—Mr. Justice William Robert Grove, on appointment as a Judge of the Court of Common Pleas; Mr. George Jessel, Q.C., on appointment as Solicitor-General; and Mr. Oliver Nugent, President of the Legislative Council of Antigua. Prince Arthur was present during the ceremony.

The Queen, accompanied by the Prince and Princess of Wales and the other members of the Royal family, took daily walks and drives until her departure.

The Prince of Leiningen, Earl Dufferin, Viscount Halifax, the Dean of Westminster, Lady Augusta Stanley, Sir William Gull, the Hon. Mrs. Hardinge, and Colonel Teesdale dined with the Queen. Sir William Jenner and Sir James Paget also paid a visit to Osborne.

The Queen, accompanied by Prince Leopold and Princess Beatrice, left Osborne House on Thursday for Windsor Castle. Her Majesty crossed the Solent in the Royal yacht *Alberta* (Captain the Prince of Leiningen) to Gosport, and travelled thence, in a state saloon by special train upon the South-Western and Great Western Railways, to Windsor.

The Queen, with the Royal family, will arrive at Buckingham Palace on Monday next from Windsor Castle, preparatory to the thanksgiving festival on the following day. The Queen will hold a Court at the palace on Thursday next, as already announced, and on Friday the Court will return to Windsor Castle. On Saturday the Corporation of London will present to the Queen the address of congratulation voted by the Court of Common Council.

We understand that Lord Richard Grosvenor, M.P., has accepted the office of Vice-Chamberlain, in the room of Lord Castlerosse, now called to the House of Peers.

The Queen has appointed Sir William Gull, Bart., M.D., to be one of her Majesty's Physicians Extraordinary.

THE PRINCE AND PRINCESS OF WALES.

The Prince and Princess of Wales, with their children, will continue their sojourn at Osborne House until Monday next, when they will arrive at Marlborough House. On the following morning their Royal Highnesses will proceed to Buckingham Palace and join the Queen in the national thanksgiving.

Prince and Princess Christian of Schleswig-Holstein, accompanied by Princesses Augusta and Amelia of Schleswig-Holstein, have arrived at Nice from Cannes. The children of their Royal Highnesses arrived at Frogmore House on Saturday last from the Continent.

The Duke of Edinburgh has commenced his course of gunnery studies on board the *Excellent*, at Portsmouth. His Royal Highness resides at The Beach Mansion, Southsea.

Prince Arthur returned to Dover, on Wednesday, from Osborne.

His Excellency the German Ambassador and Countess Bernstorff, accompanied by Countess Thérèse Bernstorff, have returned to Prussia House, Carlton House-terrace, from Berlin.

The Duke of Sutherland has returned to Stafford House, St. James's, from Dunrobin Castle.

The Marquis and Marchioness of Clanricarde arrived at their residence in Stratton-street, on Saturday last, from Portumna Castle, Ireland.

Viscount and Viscountess Ossington have left England for Cannes.

Lord and Lady Bloomfield left town, on Saturday last, for their seat, Loughton, Moneygall, King's County.

A MATABILI WAR DANCE.

The Matabili are a branch of the great Bechuana nation of Northern Kaffirs, inhabiting that part of the interior of South Africa, beyond the Trans-Vaal territory, between the river Limpopo and the river Zambesi, about the twentieth degree of north latitude. They are frequently at war with their neighbours, the Makololo, as is testified by the troubles of British missionaries in their country, shown in the experiences of Dr. Livingstone and the fate of Bishop Mackenzie. Our correspondent, Mr. T. Baines, the well-known traveller and explorer, who is now there in charge of an expedition to search for gold, has established a friendly acquaintance with the rulers and chiefs of these people. We have received from him a few sketches, one of which is engraved for this Number.

When Mr. Baines and his party arrived at the mission station at Ingati, the outpost of the Matabili country, he found that the old King Moselekatse, who had been a good friend to our missionaries, was dead. His successor was not yet duly installed, as there was some doubt as to the whereabouts, and even the existence, of the eldest son, who had been absent some years to avoid the risk of assassination. During

the interregnum, entry into the kingdom was refused to foreigners. The Matabili are stern and warlike, and jealous of encroachment; but, their friendship once given, it is loyally maintained. When, therefore, permission was granted to make the exploration for gold, the party were hospitably received, and assistance was freely afforded them by the people. After the new King, No Bengulu, the successor and second son of Moselekatse, had been duly installed, one tribe held out against him, and refused allegiance. It is to be feared that the vengeance taken in such cases is summary and terrible. The new King sent forth his warriors, and soon reduced the unhappy tribe to subjection. Mr. Baines's sketch represents the war-dance on the return of the King's army, victorious, from the fight. The men are armed with the assegai, or spear, and bear a shield. They are dressed in full uniform of feathers, which was all their clothing.

FINE ARTS.

The gallery in New Bond-street, heretofore known as the German Gallery, has been reopened by M. Durand-Ruel, the Parisian dealer, with a small collection of pictures by French artists, of good quality generally, but none of them presenting anything like the interest of several remarkable pictures by Regnault and others which figured in the same room last year. Some of the artists who are here represented in fair, if not specially noteworthy, examples, are already pretty well known to the London public, as, for instance, Corot, Dupré, Diaz, and Courbet; and the remainder, for the most part, belong, like these, to the more advanced, not to say outré, school of recent French landscape and figure painting—a school in which, to our mind, too much is sacrificed to effect, often exaggerated; to *chique* of execution only to be fully *goûté* by connoisseurs who have or who have not brought themselves to believe they have acquired the taste requisite for due enjoyment, and to other forms of mannerism. A strong example of what we mean will be found in the works of Manet, a would-be Velasquez, of about the calibre of our own Hurlestone, who nearly always, we think, misses his aim and stops short at coarse bravura, not less inaccurate than incomplete. Better than any of his own pictures is the portrait-group of artists in his studio at Batignolles, painted by Fantin-la-Tour. Two pictures of less pretension, but of genuine artistic merit, are those by Millet of a man riding home a team of horses by moonlight, and his "Winter." Admirable, also, in its broad manner is Daubigny's "Ferry;" as likewise the studies of fruit, by Bonvin; the village of Scheveningen, a snow-piece, by Mesdag, and some small "conversation pieces." There are a few English pictures in the gathering, including three drawings by Mr. Burne Jones, as usual excessively mannered in the types and treatment, but one of which, in a greenish, silvery, moonlight key of colour, is remarkable for its novel harmony.

A report to the First Commissioner of Works has been published on the wall paintings in Westminster Palace, in return to an order of the House of Commons. The report is the joint production of the committee appointed by Government, consisting of nearly all the living artists who have been employed at Westminster associated with Mr. Barff, the chemist. The return also comprises a report on the present condition of the principal mural paintings executed in modern times in England, by Mr. Wright, whose method of preserving the decaying works at Westminster by the application of a solution of paraffin has been attended with success. We are glad to see that the various authorities consulted agree in the opinions we have always maintained that the method of true fresco should not be discontinued, notwithstanding the ill-success of many frescoes hitherto executed; that, with increased experience, mural works of permanent character may probably be executed by that method; at all events, that any incipient decay may certainly be arrested by the paraffin solution; and that mosaic, porcelain, enamel, and other vitrified painting is not suitable for works of high monumental intention.

Mr. John Pinches has executed a medal as a memento of the Queen's visit to St. Paul's on the occasion of the national thanksgiving. The medal, which has been submitted to and approved by her Majesty, who has sanctioned its publication by Mr. Mitchell, of Old Bond-street, is of shaped oval outline, surmounted with the Royal crown, containing on the obverse the Royal arms with a commemorative inscription, and on the reverse another appropriate inscription.

A portrait of Sir Philip Francis, the reputed author of "Junius's Letters," by Lonsdale, has been lately added by the trustees to the National Portrait Gallery, South Kensington. It is, we believe, the original of the engraved portrait in Mr. Taylor's "Junius Identified."

A Society of Water-Colour Painters has been formed at Liverpool for the purpose of holding an annual spring exhibition in the long-disused exhibition-rooms, Post Office-place; but the society's project seems somewhat ill-advised. At the season named all the best provincial as well as London artists are engaged on works for the metropolis, and the rooms appropriated to drawings in the Annual Autumnal Exhibition, so successfully inaugurated by the Liverpool Corporation last year, seem to us ample for the requirements of the local artists; and we can add, from personal inspection, that the contributions of the few Liverpool artists of merit to that exhibition were hung with all fairness. We make this remark because the newly-formed society is said to owe its existence to the opposition of some few local artists to the properly independent action of the town Corporation, and we cannot forget that it was through a spirit of disunion among the local artists that the great city of Liverpool came to be deprived of any public exhibition during about seven years.

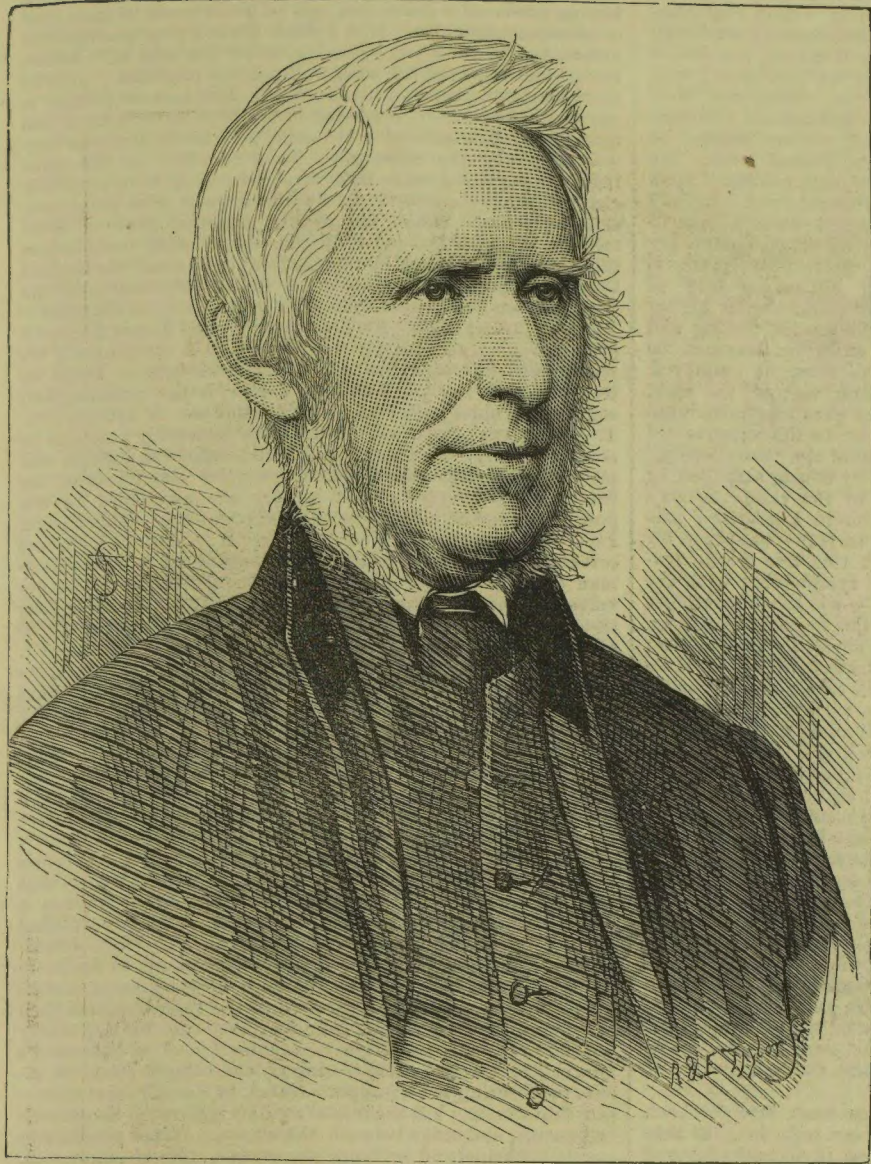
The Royal Architectural Society is engaged in considering the best means of rendering the collections of works of art of greater advantage to workmen engaged in such trades as require a knowledge of art.

The banquet which annually precedes the opening of the Exhibition of the Royal Scottish Academy took place on Wednesday week, under the presidency of Sir George Harvey. The toast of the evening, that of "Prosperity to the Royal Scottish Academy," was proposed by Sheriff Bell, of Glasgow, and was cordially acknowledged. Several other toasts appropriate to the occasion were subsequently submitted and responded to. The sales of pictures at the exhibition on Thursday, which was the opening day, were numerous. The purchases made by the Royal Association for the promotion of the Fine Arts were:—157, "Old Mortality" and Sir Walter Scott—James Drummond, R.S.A., £180; 254, "Through the Wood"—Walter H. Paton, R.S.A., £160; 104, "Easterly Gale at North Berwick"—James Cassie, A., £157 10s.

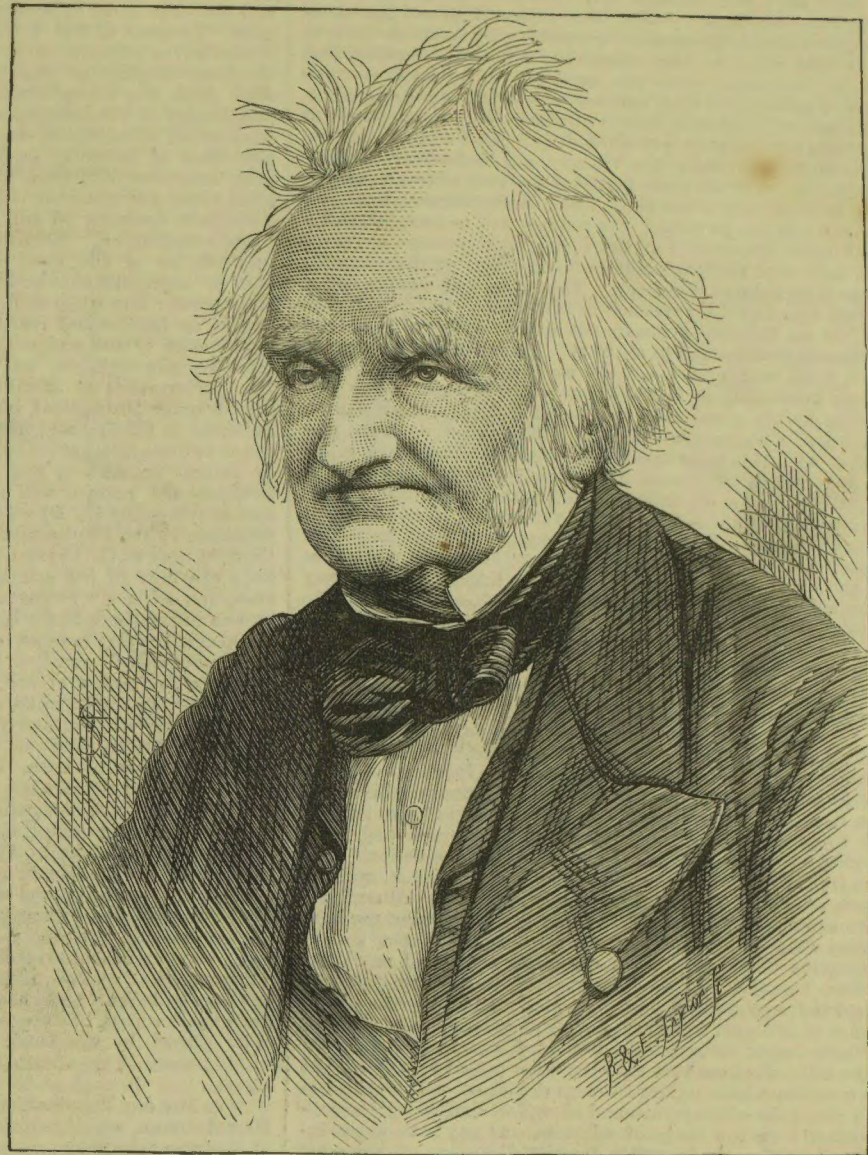
It is proposed to place Mr. Foley's fine statue of the Prince Consort, executed for Cambridge, in the entrance-hall of the Fitzwilliam Museum. But the sculptor rightly objects that the statue would there stand under a vertical light, which would destroy its due effect. The evil would be greater than in the central hall of the Royal Academy, Burlington House, the roof of which should be lowered at least twenty feet, in order that the light should fall on the exhibited works at a more suitable inclination.



SKETCHES FROM SOUTH AFRICA: A WAR DANCE OF THE MATABILI.
SEE PAGE 182.



THE LATE JOSEPH PEASE, OF DARLINGTON.
SEE PAGE 189.



SIR SAMUEL BIGNOLD, OF NORWICH.
SEE PAGE 189.



THE ANDAMAN ISLANDS : HOPE TOWN, WITH MOUNT HARRIET, SHOWING THE PIER, WHERE LORD MAYO WAS STABBED.
SEE PAGE 189.

"NOTHING IN THE PAPERS."

We are to suppose that posterity (if the Swiss comet allows us to have any) will examine our records of the Thanksgiving time with the same interest that we accord to our ancestors' doings on similar occasions. Posterity may therefore like to know that, after one high official had declared in writing that the Embankment route was certainly to be taken on the Queen's return, and after another high official had declared, in the House of Commons, that no definite decision on the point had been arrived at, it was ultimately settled that the return route should be along the Viaduct and Oxford-street. The remonstrances of the press produced the desired result, and we may as well forget the rest. The Embankment trees and gardens will not be ruined, the roughs will be brought somewhat under the control of the police, and perhaps an extra half million of the Queen's respectable subjects will be enabled to see their beloved Sovereign. The day will be what is called a great one, and if the weather be favourable—no insignificant "if" in an English February—it will be a day of high and legitimate gratification to all of us. I am afraid, however, to think what sort of a spectacle we shall be favoured with. Deeply interesting as it will be to see the Royal family proceeding to the great cathedral to offer thanks, there can be nothing of a pageant in this. The military element of the procession will, it is to be hoped, be made exceedingly strong, for we have no other means of obtaining glitter and masses of colour. The civic officials represent grand traditions, but are not grand to behold. It seems that there will be no parade of state dignitaries. The volunteers complain of being forgotten. However, we must make up our minds to be as well pleased as we can; and if the show, as usual in England, be not very remarkable, there are two considerations which must make the occasion ever memorable to all. The Queen offers thanks, in her own name and the nation's, that a great national disaster has been providentially averted; and the people come out, millions strong, to show that they share in the homage, and that they rejoice to see their Monarch among them again.

The Bishop of Peterborough won himself such undying laurels by his great oration on behalf of the late Irish Church that he could well afford to be silent when minor matters have been in hand. But even the grave Archbishop of Canterbury had to own, on Monday night, that his Grace had been delighted with the Bishop's re-appearance as a speaker. This time Dr. Magee chiefly shone in humour and sarcasm, and his speech ought to be read by all who appreciate either. He spoke against a bill intended to direct the exertions of the laity against clergymen who may seem to transgress in the matter of doctrine or rubric; and the Bishop's picture of any three persons, "possibly the three greatest fools in the district," conspiring against the offending clerk, and his companion picture of three old women in Jersey plotting against a parson at Westminster, delighted the Peers and caused the rejection of the bill. Perhaps it is not altogether proper to say so, but one sometimes feels inclined to regret that an orator, who has such rare gifts of eloquence and of wit, is limited by his profession to a narrow range of subjects. At any rate, much inferior faculties would suffice for the discharge of episcopal duties, as now understood.

Utterly eclipsed is the Tichborne case, partly because the proceedings have of late been unutterably dull, and partly because we have more important things to attend to. It was really charitable in the leading counsel to engage in a little, a very little, spar early in the week. "The Serjeant" added something to a remark by the Attorney-General, and was complimented on being present again with his pleasant interruptions; to which he rejoined that he was not likely to interrupt with any pleasant feeling in regard to Sir John Coleridge or his conduct. We may indulge reasonable hope that at proper time the sentiments manifested during this slight exchange of amenities will be more vividly illustrated on both sides. Meantime it must be owned that the public, which gasps in the court day by day, at present gets very little for its pains. There was exception, however, on the day when Sir John, alluding to the Ratcliffe story, in impassioned phrase extolled the slandered wife, and denounced her accuser as a "villain" and a "scoundrel." I think I have heard that in the old times, at the Cobourg Theatre, when a melodrama was hanging heavily, two favourite swordsmen—were they called Blanchard and Bradley, or thereabouts?—were sent "on" to fight a combat irrespective of the dramatic need or propriety. Perhaps something of the sort, in the way of a forensic duel, might desirably enliven a case of which all people are "muchly" weary.

An unwise and very young lady, some time ago, married a footman. She has possessions, but the ambitious ex-menial is not to have any of them. Vice-Chancellor Wickens has decided that the clandestine match incurred a forfeiture by the husband of all estate, right, and title in and to any property accruing to him by virtue of his marriage. Let us hope that the future of both may not be clouded by this decision. I am reminded of something in Horace Walpole's letters. In 1764 he says to Mann, "A melancholy affair has happened to Lord Ilchester; his eldest daughter, Lady Susan, a very pleasing girl, though not handsome, married herself two days ago, at Covent-garden church, to O'Brien, a handsome young actor. Lord Ilchester doated on her, and was the most indulgent of fathers. 'Tis a cruel blow." In the next letter he sends a message to Lady Hertford, "My Lady—my Lady Hertford—what say you to permitting young ladies to act plays, and to go to painters by themselves? Lord Ilchester is almost distracted; indeed, it is the completion of disgrace—even a footman were preferable. The publicity of the hero's profession perpetuates the mortification. I could not have believed that Lady Susan would have stooped so low." If the family of the bride whose case has just been heard entertain the prejudices fashionable a hundred years ago, there is comfort in the thought that the young lady has not married an actor. But perhaps we have changed our opinions a little on this matter as on others.

Another railway for London, and this time the plan is not to be reproached for want of boldness. It is proposed to make a new underground line. I do not know why the metropolis is to be again disturbed and underbored, and it seems to me that the metropolitan lines answer all purposes; and that a few decent new stations, with some kind of separation between ladies and roughs, and a few porters who have been trained to address the former with civility, are all that is needed. But there is a fresh speculation, and the idea is to begin in the wilds of Kilburn, to burrow in a south-easterly direction to Cumberland-gate, and then to proceed "right away" by Oxford-street and Finsbury to the Commercial-road East, where junctions with important systems are to be made. We do not yet know what the Committee of the Commons has to say to this plan; but, remembering with bitterness into what state the former "improvements" threw London for some years, I am glad my own lines have not fallen in the pleasant places which it is proposed to dig under.

MUSIC.

Last Saturday's Crystal Palace Concert was one of especial interest in several instances, two of which were quasi novelties, and one—the most important—not coming within that category. To speak of this first, Madame Schumann's rendering of Beethoven's fourth concerto (that in G major) was one of the finest displays of pianoforte-playing we have ever heard, even from this exceptionally great artist. With the vivid recollection of Mendelssohn's superb performance of the same work at a Philharmonic concert in 1847, we are inclined to place that of Saturday on the same exceptional level. The many executive difficulties of the piece were surmounted with a calm ease and decision that can only result from long and systematic training in all the mechanical elaborations of pianoforte-playing. Even when these conditions alone are fulfilled, as is the case with some performers, praise is due to accomplishments that are by no means easy of attainment; but when to these merits is added the far higher one of an intellectual realisation of the poetical feeling and imagination of the composer, ordinary eulogium becomes too faint for the occasion, and superlatives must be employed. The performance of Madame Schumann was of the most superb order throughout, including her excellent introduced cadenzas, in the first and last movements. In the concerto and in her two unaccompanied solos—the first of the "Novelletten," by Robert Schumann, and a gavotte by Gluck, arranged by Brahms—the pianist was applauded to the echo. Spohr's second symphony (in D)—written by him in London for performance by the Philharmonic Society, in 1820—was given for the first time at the Crystal Palace. Of this fine work—perhaps the best of the composer's nine symphonies, with the exception of the "Power of Sound"—we have heretofore spoken in reference to the concerts of the society just named. A greater novelty was an orchestral piece, by Rubinstein; a "humouresque," entitled "Don Quixote," in which some of the salient points of the crazy hero's career are musically illustrated, in ultra realistic style, but with such ingenuity, and especially such masterly skill in command of orchestral effect and variety, as should have secured it a more gracious reception than it met with. The concert programme sufficiently explained that the piece is a burlesque; and in days when the coarsest stage travesties gain acceptance a musical joke replete with intellectual humour, the production of one of the most remarkable musicians of the day, deserved a welcome on a single hearing. As already implied, the score is a perfect study of orchestral writing; and as the piece was placed at the end of the concert, those whom it displeased had an easy remedy at command by quitting the room, an alternative of which many did avail themselves long before the conclusion of the "humouresque." The concert commenced with Rossini's deliciously bright and genial overture to "Le Siège de Corinthe," which, like the other orchestral pieces, was splendidly played by the band. The vocal music calls for no specification. The vocalists were Mdle. Carola and Mr. E. Lloyd.

The Monday Popular Concert of this week brought back Herr Joachim, whose return has long been regarded, like that of Madame Schumann, as one of the most important events of our musical year. The great violinist again displayed his transcendent excellence of tone, style, and mechanism in his leading of Beethoven's third Rasoumowski quartet (in C major) and string trio in C minor, and in Mozart's sonata in A major, for pianoforte and violin: the former instrument ably sustained by Miss Agnes Zimmermann, who also played with much effect Mendelssohn's solo capriccio in A minor, from op. 33. In the concerted pieces for stringed instruments the second violin, viola, and violoncello parts were admirably rendered by Mr. L. Ries, Herr Strauss, and Signor Piatti. Miss Enriquez sang, with much expression, Schubert's "The Linden-Tree" and Handel's "Cangio d'aspetto" (from "Admetus"). Sir Julius Benedict conducted. St. James's Hall was crowded in every part, and the reception given to Herr Joachim was most enthusiastic.

The sixth Oratorio Concert of the present season took place on Tuesday evening, when Bach's St. Matthew "Passion-Music" was performed. This sublime work had been given by the same institution twice previously, besides the special performance in Westminster Abbey, in April last, as a portion of a religious service, with a sermon between the first and second parts of the oratorio, in accordance with the intention of the composer. It is understood that it will be again so given during the ensuing month. The performance of Tuesday was generally a very fine one, especially in the noble choruses and the sublime chorales, which were admirably sung by the excellent choir trained by Mr. Barnby. The principal solos were more or less efficiently rendered by Madame Cora de Wilhorst, Miss Julia Elton, Mr. E. Lloyd, and Herr Stockhausen, the three last vocalists having particularly distinguished themselves. The difficult violin obligato to the contralto air, "Have mercy upon me," was finely played by Mr. Pollitzer. Dr. Stainer presided at the pianoforte, Mr. Docker at the organ, and Mr. Barnby conducted, all with their well-known ability.

A concert of sacred music was given by Mr. John Boosey, at the Royal Albert Hall, on Ash Wednesday. The solo-singers were Mesdames Lemmens-Sherrington and Patey; Misses Edith Wynne, Blanche Cole, and Enriquez; Messrs. Vernon Rigby, E. Lloyd, Maybrick, and L. Thomas. The Wednesday Evening Ballad Concerts were resumed this week.

The annual Reid Commemoration Concert at Edinburgh was held, last week, for the thirty-second time. To General Reid's munificent bequest is owing the foundation of the professorship of music at the Edinburgh University, the appointment to which has now for several years been worthily held by Mr. Oakeley, who has given to the annual celebrations a character worthy of the institution and the city. On the occasion now referred to various classical pieces, instrumental and vocal, were performed by an efficient orchestra and vocalists. Violin and pianoforte solos were contributed respectively by Madame Norman-Néruda; and Mr. Charles Hallé, who also conducted. The concert commenced, according to the conditions laid down by General Reid, with an "introduction, pastorale, minuet, and march" of his composition.

On Thanksgiving Day there will be an afternoon performance of "The Messiah" and an evening concert at the Royal Albert Hall.

The chamber music concerts at St. George's Hall, under the direction of Mr. Henry Holmes, are shortly to be resumed at the Hanover-square Rooms.

A series of weekly chamber concerts is to commence this (Saturday) evening, at St. George's Hall, under the direction of Mr. W. Ganz.

M. Félicien David has accepted the presidency of the Orphéonist competitive meetings which are to take place during the Universal Exhibition of Lyons this year.

Verdi's new opera, "Aida," has been produced at Milan with great success, the composer being many times called to the front to receive the acclamations of the audience.

At a recent sale of autographs at Leipsic the original score of the "Invitation à la Valse," by Weber, was sold for 370f.

THE THEATRES.

ROYAL ALFRED.

We have to congratulate the conductors of this house on having produced a drama not only of great merit in itself, but of an ambitious order. Miss Aylmer Blake's play was brought before the audience, on Monday, under the title of "A Life Race," and was received with well-merited applause. It is in three acts, and partly in blank verse. The serious portion is poetical in character, and many of the lines have in them the true ring. The underplot is comic and lively, and was very well acted by the company. To give effect to the main interests, Mr. Swinburne and Mr. Vezin have been especially engaged, and certainly supported their parts with great care, skill, and effect. The plot, we fear, is rather removed from ordinary sympathies, yet it is constructed with considerable ingenuity. The scene is laid in Cadiz, at the time of the English Commonwealth, and we have here the representatives of the Monarchy on the one hand, and of the Republic on the other—Admiral Robert Blake (Mr. J. Johnstone) and Jasper Luxmore (Mr. H. Vezin). The latter is a rover, who in the course of his wanderings has been smitten with the charms of Isabel de Guzman (Miss Evelyn), but finds a rival in her guardian and confessor, a chief inquisitor named Don Juan D'Astorga (Mr. T. Swinburne), who resorts to most unworthy practices to secure the lady. We are introduced to all these parties, and more, in the first scene, which occupies the whole of the first act, where pirates and sailors are assembled in the port of Cadiz, and refreshing themselves at the Golden Fleece, kept by Blasquito Montez (Mr. W. Brunton), whose comic powers are considerable. Among these is Jack Merriman (Mr. Charles Harcourt), a jolly British tar, on whom devolves all the gallantry that is to be done in regard to the fair, and the perilous adventures in which he is ever ready to engage. The grand inquisitor engages a Moor, Mahmoud (Mr. A. Isaacson), to seize the heroine, and bear her on board his private vessel; but the attempt results in failure. In the next act he renews it, and seeks to get Jasper into his power by causing him to be brought before the Holy Office, with himself as judge; but, just as he is about to triumph, Admiral Blake, instigated by Jack Merriman, interferes, and the Chamber of Judgment is broken into by the English crew, and thus both the rover and his lady love are saved. The wily inquisitor then seeks to compromise matters, and pretends to be anxious to wed the lovers, and presides at the matrimonial ceremony himself. But he knows that war has been declared by England against Spain, whence it comes to pass that Jasper considers it proper to join Admiral Blake's expedition before the marriage can be fully accomplished. Don Juan's purpose is to carry Isabel to Rome, to get the marriage annulled by the Pope on the ground that he performed the ceremony with an ulterior intention, and then to procure a dispensation from his vows that he may marry her himself. He therefore transports Isabel to Mahmoud's barque; and we see them tossing on the billows while he insists on securing his triumph. Isabel, in despair, throws herself into the sea; but the infidel's galley is pursued by Jasper's brigantine, and sinks beneath the waves. Jasper proceeds to rescue his bride, and both are shown in a state of exhaustion, lying on the deck of the vessel. So concludes an exciting and stirring drama, which does credit to all parties concerned in its performance. It has been placed on the stage with the requisite appointments, and forms altogether an attractive spectacle.

VAUDEVILLE.

A new burlesque by Mr. B. Reece has been brought out at this house. The subject is the performance of Lord Lytton's classical romance, under the title of "The Very Last Days of Pompeii," and is principally occupied with ridiculing the disasters that befel the rehearsal at the Queen's on the opening night of the original adaptation. All this is fair matter for fun, and Mr. Reece has supplied an abundance of the article. The detail is of too minute a character to be specified; but to the witness of the play and the players the entire performance abounds in amusement.

ST. JAMES'S.

The French plays still command enlightened patronage. Mdle. Adèle Page has made the début which we announced, and appeared in Mario Uchard's comedy, "La Fiammina," one of those sentimental pieces which appear to inspire French audiences with so much delight, but fail to have the same effect on English. A faithless wife leaves her child to be brought up by others; a boy who supposes his mother to be dead, but discovers at length that she is living under the protection of an English nobleman, while his father, who has acted as his patron, has been cruelly treated. Much of complication arises from these circumstances; but, in the end, the delinquent lady is separated from her profligate paramour, and withdraws from the world. This, to the French mind, appears a sufficient penalty.

We have to record the death of Mr. John Poole, whose name, fifty years ago, stood high as the author of "Paul Pry" and other humorous works, including "The History of Little Pedlington." He died at his residence in Kentish Town-road last week, being nearly eighty years of age. He had long been in receipt of a pension from the Civil List.

Mr. Henry F. Chorley, late musical critic of the *Athenæum*, died on Friday week. His qualifications for the office were decided; but he was frequently severe, owing to the refinement of his taste. He was also author of some novels and dramas. Mr. Chorley was buried at Brompton Cemetery on Tuesday, the funeral being attended by Sir Michael Costa, Mr. Arthur Sullivan, Herr Joachim, Mr. Tom Taylor, and many other distinguished friends of the deceased.

The new code of regulations applicable to public elementary schools has been issued from the Privy Council Office.

The *Gazette* announces the appointment of Mr. Joseph Kay, Q.C., Solicitor-General of the County Palatine of Durham, and Mr. Thomas Wrigley Sheriff of Lancaster.

In the Court of Admiralty the Leith steamer *Istrian*, which ran down the barque *Witch* of the Seas off Cape Finisterre, has been found wholly to blame.

Mr. W. F. Tollemache, son of the retiring member for West Cheshire, was returned unopposed on Saturday. He declared himself a Liberal-Conservative.

The mansion of Mr. Thomas Fairbairn, at Brambridge, near Otterbourne, Hants, was last week destroyed by a fire which originated in the nursery. No lives were lost, but the damage is estimated at about £50,000 or £60,000. The pictures and the furniture were saved.

A recently-made regulation, bearing upon the deduction of pay for lost time, which has come into operation in Woolwich Arsenal, was the cause of an adverse demonstration last Saturday, when about 2000 artisans assembled on Plumstead-common for the purpose of organising an opposition both in the law courts and in Parliament.

ROYAL INSTITUTION LECTURES.

CHEMISTRY OF SULPHURIC ACID.

Professor Odling, in his fifth lecture on the Alkali Manufacture, given on Thursday week, the 15th inst., resumed the history of the production of oil of vitriol, or sulphuric acid—a substance of such great importance in the arts and in chemical research. After referring again to its production from pyrites (the sulphate of iron), as well as from sulphur, and alluding to the recovery of sulphur from the acid, whether originally made from vitriol or sulphur, he stated that, although the terms vitriolic and vitriol are superseded by sulphuric and sulphate in chemistry, yet in commerce the sulphates of iron, copper, and zinc are still denominated green, blue, and white vitriols. As no sulphuric acid is produced by burning sulphur in dry air, and very little by burning it in moist air, Dr. Roebuck, in 1740, introduced a process for making the acid by burning a mixture of sulphur and nitre, at first in glass vessels and afterwards in large leaden chambers having a layer of water at the bottom. Brown nitrous fumes are formed in the process. The oil of vitriol thus made (termed English) does not fume. This process, with some improvements, is still employed; the sulphur being now burnt outside the leaden chamber, and the fumes of the burning sulphur, together with the nitrous fumes and steam, conveyed into it. In order to explain this process, Professor Odling stated that by the combustion of sulphur in dry air or dry oxygen sulphurous oxide is produced, a gas with a suffocating odour, having the power of extinguishing flame, of bleaching iodide of starch paper, and of being absorbed by water, with which it forms a feebly-acid liquid—sulphurous acid. Perfectly dry sulphurous oxide, he said, will not combine with dry oxygen, under ordinary conditions, at any temperature; but this is effected by introducing gently-heated spongy platinum. The teroxide of sulphur is thus produced—a volatile fusible fibrous solid, known as sulphuric anhydride, having a strong affinity for water, with which it forms sulphuric acid. This oxide, however, cannot be produced by burning sulphur, even in oxygen; and at a red heat it decomposes into sulphurous acid and oxygen. After commenting on these processes as too slow for manufacturing operations and exhibiting the more rapid oxidation of sulphurous acid by the oxygen of certain oxygenants, Professor Odling said that the production of sulphuric acid is now based upon the rapid oxidation of sulphurous acid by nitrous fumes. The lecture was elucidated by a series of instructive experiments.

CRYSTALLISATION OF METALS.

Dr. J. M. Gladstone, F.R.S., began his discourse at the evening meeting, on Friday, the 16th inst., by referring to the formation of the lead-tree as one of the oldest experiments in chemistry, and to the principle involved in it—the replacement of one metal by another in solution—as the type of chemical reaction. Thus, when a piece of copper is put into a solution of nitrate of silver the copper dissolves and crystals of silver are produced. He then stated that his assistant, Mr. Tribe, and himself had been lately closely examining these reactions, and he exhibited drawings of the various forms evolved. Weak solutions of silver gave first a black bush and afterwards white crystals with a sharp, thorny appearance; while strong solutions produced first a white moss and then a rounded, branched structure. He also exhibited the process of crystallisation magnified and projected on a screen. When silver was shown growing the crystals shot out from the copper in every direction. Thallium gave the appearance of a thorny forest; and from tin beautiful crystals formed rapidly at right angles to each other; gold gave black, lilac, and yellow crystals, generally as fringes. Dr. Gladstone stated that the mineralogical forms of these crystals generally resemble those formed by chemical substitution, and he referred to specimens of native gold, silver, copper, and other metals on the table before him. He also exhibited a crystallised silver fibula, found in a tomb in Cyprus, probably about fifteen hundred years old; and, as the silver was enlarged in size by assuming a crystalline structure, he alluded to the importance of selecting for our standards a metal that does not change in bulk. After saying that these crystals are built up in the simplest manner, and that for every atom of one metal deposited an atom of the other is dissolved, he proceeded to consider the manner in which the process takes place. The polarisation theory, he said, necessitates that there should be a weakening of the solution at the end where the metal is deposited, and a concentration of the solution at the end where the metal is dissolved. This was shown to be the case by the currents produced; but, besides this, there is a greater passage of the salt towards the copper plate than the polarisation theory will account for. This was proved by experiments with a divided cell; and that the solution is put into a peculiar condition by the contact of dissimilar metals was shown by water being decomposed by zinc in contact with spongy copper. This entirely new mode of decomposing water was discovered by Dr. Gladstone and Mr. Tribe, and was exhibited for the first time. Dr. Gladstone said that the resistance of the liquid is also an important element. The addition of more salt reduces this resistance; thus, twice the strength of the solution gives more than twice the chemical action in the same time, and in many cases it is just three times. In conclusion, he stated that the power thus produced may be carried to a distance, and will then cause decomposition; and he referred to the electrolytic experiments of Mr. Philip Braham, who, by means of a variable battery, had produced crystals of gold, platinum, silver, copper, and other metals, in the same forms as those evolved by chemical substitution. Mr. Braham's process in action was exhibited in the library, where also were shown a large number of Dr. Gladstone's specimens under microscopes, lent by Mr. Ladd and Messrs. Murray and Heath. The lecture was illustrated by numerous experiments. Dr. Henry Holland, F.R.S., the president, was in the chair.

SHAKESPEARE ABROAD.

Mr. W. B. Donne began his fifth lecture, on Saturday last, with remarks upon the different character of the dramatic literature of Italy, Spain, France, and England. Neither in his own time nor for a century afterwards was there a foreign soil in which Shakespeare's plays could possibly find root. In Germany, Poland, and Northern Europe the theatre hardly existed; Spain had dramatic riches of her own; Italy was content with masks and revived classical plays; and in France Aristotle reigned supreme. It was reserved for Voltaire to introduce Shakespeare to Paris. In 1733 he came to London to avoid imprisonment in the Bastille, and frequently visited the theatre. In 1735 he wrote to the Abbé Desfontaines:—"It is my duty to tell you that France is not the only country where tragedies are written; and our taste, or rather our custom, of bringing nothing on the stage but long conversations on love does not delight other nations. In general our stage is devoid of action and deficient in the subjects of dramatic interest. Had you but seen the piece of Shakespeare, 'Julius Cæsar,' played as I have seen it, our declarations of love, and our confidantes, would seem miserable in comparison." Voltaire, indeed, was willing to patronise Shakespeare, but his indignation was unbounded in 1776, when Le Tourneux, in his translation, entitled Shakespeare "Le Dieu

du Théâtre." He raved at both Shakespeare and his translator. "I, it was," he said, "who showed France the pearls I had found on this dunghill. Little did I think that I should that-day help to trample on the crowns of Racine and Corneille, and to ornament with them the brow of a barbaric player." Shakespeare, however, made his way; other and better translations were made, and even Voltaire, at last, relented. It must not be forgotten that he had been educated in a totally different system, and that it was his "Lettres sur les Anglais" that led the French to the study of English literature. In the present century Shakespeare has had in France most illustrious commentators, such as Guizot, Villemain, and De Barante, from whom even we have much to learn. Other great writers, such as Dumas, Alfred de Musset, and Alfred de Vigny, show, perhaps, greater familiarity with Shakespeare than do our chief authors; and Victor Hugo's life of our poet is full of fervent and beautiful admiration. In Germany Shakespeare, in the eighteenth century, became an important ally to those who aimed at the restoration of the language that Luther had reorganised; and to translate and expound Shakespeare's plays became the darling employment of such men as Lessing, Wieland, Tieck, the Schlegels, and Goethe. Their criticisms awakened a new life even in England, and produced our own modern commentators, Coleridge, Lamb, and Hazlitt. The influence of Shakespeare on Germany has been most potent; a library of Shakespearean literature has been created; and it may be safely said, that for one representation of his greatest works at home there are twenty abroad. Sometimes, however, the German commentator mystifies Shakespeare; and even August Schlegel in his lectures upon him occasionally leads his readers into a wood, and there leaves them, to find their way out. Designs and theories are sometimes discovered, of which Shakespeare himself would be entirely ignorant; and Dr. Rütticher would persuade us, that the philosophy of Kant, Fichte, and Hegel are really to be found in Hamlet and Othello. In concluding, Mr. Donne referred to Goethe, who, speaking of the wealth and grandeur of Shakespeare, says, "There is nothing in human life to which he has not given form and voice; and all with what ease and freedom!"

THE NERVOUS SYSTEM.

Dr. William Rutherford, F.R.S.E., Professor of Physiology at King's College, London, in his sixth lecture, given on Tuesday last, began an exposition of the nervous system, which is the telegraph system of the body—the nerves being delicate threads running in all directions and conveying messages. The lowest animals, the protozoa and coelenterata, are nerveless; but nerves appear in the creatures above them, and increase in complexity with their structure up to man. The system consists of nerve-fibres and nerve-cells; nerve-centres (composed of one or more nerve-cells) and ganglia (groups of nerve-centres). It includes the sympathetic and cerebro-spinal divisions, the spinal cord, and the brain, comprising the medulla oblongata, the cerebellum, and the cerebrum. The essential part of a nerve consists of excessively fine threads or fibrils, soft, transparent, and colourless, and so minute that they require to be magnified four or five hundred times before they can clearly be seen. They run singly when the nerves end in certain textures of the body, but in passing from one part to another they are gathered into bundles, constituting a nerve-fibre, which is for the most part of its extent inclosed in one or more coverings, one of which, a fine transparent colourless membrane, is termed the nerve sheath or grey sheath. These grey nerves abound in the sympathetic system, but are also found in the cerebro-spinal system. The nerve-fibres, inclosed in a white sheath, are termed white nerves, and are found in the brain and spinal cord. The fibrils are the essential parts of the nerve-fibre, and the sheaths are accessories, their office being protective and probably insulating, like the gutta-percha coating of electric telegraph wires. The nerve-fibres either terminate in nerve-cells, which resemble telegraph stations, or in the diffuse soft granular material of the brain. The grey nerves, having the most work to do, are the most largely supplied with blood. The lecture, which was abundantly elucidated by diagrams, was concluded by the exhibition upon the screen of very fine preparations of various portions of the nervous system, principally made by Dr. Lockhart Clarke, F.R.S. Other specimens were shown under microscopes.

At the Friday evening meeting, March 1, Mr. C. W. Siemens, D.C.L., F.R.S., will give a discourse on Measuring Temperatures by Means of Electricity.

ASTRONOMICAL OCCURRENCES FOR MARCH.

(From the "Illustrated London Almanack.")

The MOON will be near to the left of the star β^1 Scorpii during the morning of the 2nd, and to the right and near to the planet Saturn on the morning of the 5th. The Moon will be in the neighbourhood of Venus on the evening of the 7th; and on the morning of the 9th, till 7h. 42m., she will precede the planet Mercury, after which she will pass to the left of the planet. Mars will be to the west of the Moon on the evening of the 10th, and Jupiter and the Moon will be near together on the morning of the 19th; on the afternoon of the same day the Moon and Uranus will be in close proximity, and on the morning of the 29th the Moon will precede the star β^1 Scorpii till 5h. 34m. a.m., after which the star will precede the Moon. Her phases or times of change are:—

| | |
|---------------|-----------------------------|
| Last Quarter | on the 2nd at 7h. 28m. p.m. |
| New Moon | " 9th " 0h. 53m. p.m. |
| First Quarter | " 17th " 2h. 25m. a.m. |
| Full Moon | " 25th " 1h. 43m. a.m. |

She is nearest to the Earth on the afternoon of the 6th, and most distant from it on the morning of the 18th.

The rising of MERCURY precedes sunrise by a few minutes during the first two or three days of the month; and the interval by which sunset follows the setting of the planet decreases till, on the 12th day, Mercury sets 4m. after sunset; and from this time he is an evening star, and towards the end of the month is well situated for observation, as on the last day he sets at 8h. 20m. p.m., or 1h. 50m. after the Sun. He is in conjunction with the Moon on the morning of the 9th; in superior conjunction with the Sun on the evening of the 10th; in his ascending node on the morning of the 21st; is near Mars on the afternoon of the 24th; and in perihelion on the 26th.

VENUS rises on the first at 5h. 34m. a.m., or about 1h. 15m. before sunrise; on the 16th at 5h. 21m. a.m., or 61m. before sunrise; and on the 31st at 5h. 0m., or 37m. before the rising of the Sun, the interval between the rising of the two bodies thus becoming less and less. She is near to the Moon on the night of the 6th-7th.

MARS is an evening star; the interval between sunset and the setting of the planet becoming less as the month advances, and ranges from 1h. 42m. on the 1st (when Mars sets at 7h. 21m.) to 1h. 23m. by the 16th, and to little more than 1h. by the 31st, when the planet sets at 7h. 34m. He is near the Moon on the afternoon of the 10th.

JUPITER sets at 5h. 1m. a.m. on the 1st, or 1h. 47m. before

sunrise, which interval increases as the planet sets earlier each successive morning, to 2h. 11m. by the 16th, and to 2h. 31m. by the last day, when he sets at 3h. 3m. a.m. He will be stationary among the stars on the afternoon of the 15th, and previous to 12h. 30m. in the morning of the 19th he will be situated to the east of the Moon, but after that time he will be to the west of her.

SATURN is a morning star, and the following are his times of rising on every fifth day throughout the month—viz., on the 1st at 4h. 38m.; on the 6th at 4h. 20m.; on the 11th at 4h. 1m.; on the 16th at 3h. 43m.; on the 21st at 3h. 25m.; on the 26th at 3h. 6m.; and on the last day at 2h. 47m. a.m. He will be situated to the left of the Moon on the morning of the 5th up to 8h. 5m.

THE LATE EARL OF MAYO.

The death of Richard Southwell Bourke, Earl of Mayo, K.P.,



Viceroy and Governor-General of India, by the hand of an assassin, on the 8th inst., at Port Blair, Andaman Islands, has excited the strongest feeling of regret among the public of all classes. An able statesman, an admirable administrator, and a most excellent and kind-hearted man, Lord Mayo will leave behind him, in the words of the

Duke of Richmond, "a name second to none of the illustrious men who have filled before him the high office of Governor-General of India." In Ireland, where he was personally beloved, his untimely death has cast the deepest gloom.

The lamented nobleman was long known here as an active and useful member of the House of Commons by the name of Lord Naas. The Right Hon. Richard Southwell Bourke, sixth Earl of Mayo, Viscount Mayo of Monycrower and Baron Naas of Naas, in the county of Kildare, in the Peerage of Ireland, was born at Dublin on Feb. 21, 1822. His father was Robert, the fifth Earl. His mother was Anne Charlotte, only daughter of the Hon. John Jocelyn, third son of the first Earl of Roden. The Bourkes, of the county of Kildare, whom Lord Mayo represented, have been connected by the ties of family and property with that county ever since the Irish rebellion of 1641, when their ancestor, John Bourke, a son of Bourke of Monycrower, in the county of Mayo, and a descendant of the Bourkes of Ballinrobe, and having held a captaincy of horse under Lord Ormonde, settled at Kill, in the county of Kildare. His son became "of Palmerstown," near Naas, which is still the seat of the family; and his grandson, the Right Hon. John Bourke, of Kill and Monycrower, was raised to the Irish Peerage as a Baron, and subsequently advanced to the viscountcy and earldom. The third Lord Mayo became Archbishop of Tuam; his son, grandfather of the late Governor-General, was Bishop of Waterford and Lismore, and died in November, 1832.

The late Earl of Mayo was educated at Trinity College, Dublin, being then Mr. Bourke, and took the degree of M.A. in that University, which afterwards gave him the honorary title of LL.D. He travelled in Russia, and published, in 1845, a book of descriptive and historical notices, called "St. Petersburg and Moscow." Mr. Bourke held, from July, 1844, to July, 1846, the appointment of gentleman of the bedchamber to Lord Heytesbury, then Lord Lieutenant of Ireland. He bore the courtesy title of Lord Naas from the date of his father's accession to the earldom in 1849. During more than twenty years he occupied a seat in the House of Commons, and represented in his time three constituencies. Entering the House in August, 1847, as M.P. for Kildare, he retained that seat nearly four years—until March, 1852. He was then returned for Coleraine, for which he sat five years—until March, 1857—when he was returned for Cockerham, in Cumberland. Upon the death of his father, on Aug. 12, 1867, he succeeded to the earldom of Mayo. He was throughout life an earnest and consistent Conservative. As such he held a conspicuous position in each of the three Derby Administrations. The post he occupied in the first he resumed in the second, and again in the third Government formed under Lord Derby's premiership. In all of them the Tory Prime Minister appointed him the Chief Secretary of State for Ireland. Lord Naas first held that office nine months—namely, from March till December, under the Cabinet of 1852. On the restoration to power of the Conservatives he was reappointed to the same office in February, 1858, holding it that time upwards of a twelvemonth, until the June of 1859. Exactly seven years afterwards—namely, in the June of 1866—he was again named to the Irish Secretaryship. On the reconstruction of the Conservative Ministry, nearly two years later, when Lord Derby having, through ill health, on May 25, 1868, tendered his resignation as First Lord of the Treasury, the Premiership passed into the hands of Mr. Disraeli, Lord Mayo, under the latter, was still the Irish secretary. During the latter part of the autumn of that year, however, when the Disraeli Government was fast approaching its close, Lord Mayo's career as Secretary for Ireland was terminated by his political chief, with a view to his advancement. In the early winter of 1868, having been created a Knight of St. Patrick for his Irish services, he was gazetted as Governor-General of India. His arrival at the scene of his viceroyalty took place on Jan. 12 following. On his entrance into Calcutta his Excellency was received with every demonstration of respect, and even of enthusiasm. On March 27, 1869, the memorable meeting took place between himself and Shere Ali, the Sovereign of Afghanistan, when a subsidy and presents were publicly accepted in token of subjection by that potentate. It was during Lord Mayo's rule that his Royal Highness the Duke of Edinburgh paid his visit to various parts of Hindostan, the sojourn of the Prince there extending from the December of 1869 to the April of 1870. On Oct. 10 in the latter year the Viceroy held a grand durbar at Bhartpore with all Oriental state and ceremonial.

It was on Aug. 12, 1867, that, upon the death of his father, Lord Naas succeeded to the earldom. Twenty-four years ago the future Earl and Viceroy married, on Oct. 31, 1848, the Hon. Blanche Julia Wyndham, third surviving daughter of the first Lord Leconfield. By her he had seven children, six of whom are survivors, four sons and two daughters. The eldest son and heir, Dermot Robert Wyndham Bourke, hitherto known as Lord Naas, and now succeeding to the title as seventh Earl of Mayo, was born on July 2, 1851, and is fast approaching his majority.

Our Portrait of the late Lord Mayo is from a photograph by Mr. Samuel Walker, of Margaret-street, Cavendish-square.

Her Majesty, through the Duke of Argyll, Secretary of State for India, has sent the following gracious message of



THANKSGIVING VISIT OF GEORGE III. TO ST. PAUL'S IN 1789: PROCESSION UP THE NAVE.
SEE PAGE 176.



THE LATE EARL OF MAYO, GOVERNOR-GENERAL OF INDIA.

condolence:—"The Queen has been deeply affected by the intelligence of the deplorable calamity which has so suddenly deprived all classes of her subjects in India of the able, vigilant, and impartial rule of one who so faithfully represented her as Viceroy of her Eastern Empire. Her Majesty feels that she has indeed lost a devoted servant and a loyal subject in whom she reposed the fullest confidence. To Lady Mayo the loss must be irreparable, and the Queen heartily sympathises with her under this terrible blow." An official message, to the same effect, had been sent by the Government here.

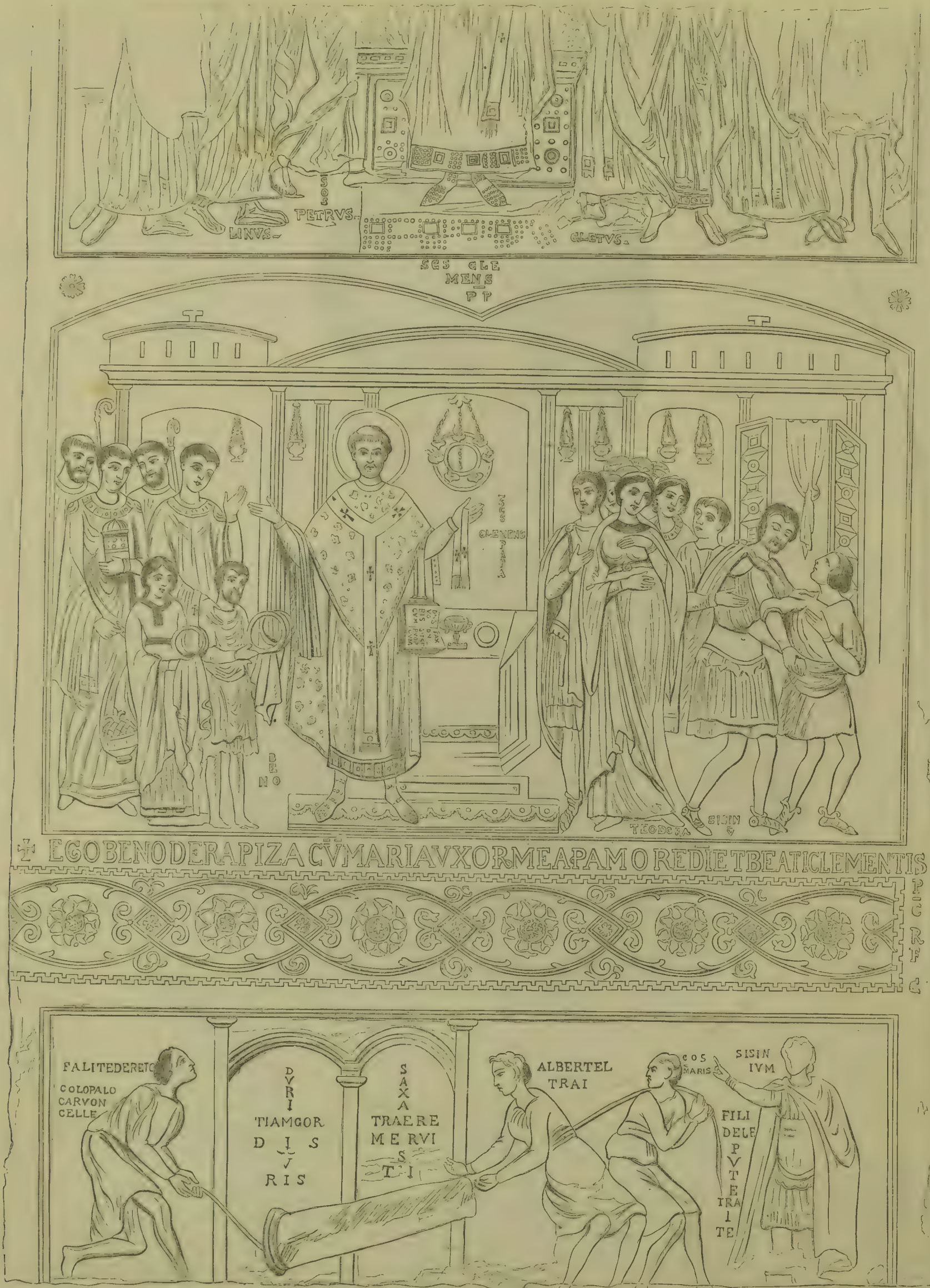
Additional particulars of the murder of Lord Mayo are supplied by the following telegram, received at the India Office on Monday night, from Lord Napier of Merchistoun, the Acting Governor-General of India:—"The Viceroy, on his way in her Majesty's ship *Glasgow*, arrived at Port Blair on Thursday, Feb. 8, at nine o'clock in the morning. General Stewart, Superintendent of the Settlement, came and settled the plan of inspection with the private secretary of the Viceroy. The arrangements for the guard were specially considered, and approved by the Viceroy. Between eleven and twelve o'clock, the Viceroy, accompanied by the Superintendent, the Hon. Mr. Ellis, the Chief Commissioner of Burmah, his own personal staff, and others, inspected the whole of Ross Island. A strong guard of native infantry and police accompanied the Viceroy, who even objected to their care as being excessive. He returned on board ship at two o'clock. At half-past two o'clock the Viceroy returned on shore, with the

Superintendent, Mr. Ellis, Major Burne, private secretary; Captains Lockwood and Gregory, aides-de-camp; Colonel Jervois, Count Waldstein, and Mr. Allen, and also a native body servant. The precautions for guarding the Viceroy were greater than before when he visited Viper Island and Chatham. Till five o'clock nothing of moment occurred to give cause for fear. The programme ended here; but the Viceroy proposed a visit to Hope Town and Mount Harriet. Mr. Ellis, being lame, remained behind, also Captain Gregory on business. All the others and some of the armed escort accompanied the Viceroy. The Viceroy rode and walked up the hill; the others on foot close round. They reached the top near sunset, and stayed ten minutes. They walked down, with Count Waldstein and Captain Lockwood in advance, the rest close together with the Viceroy's guard on both sides and in the rear. About 300 yards from the hill darkness came on and torches were lit. No convicts were near, except on barrows, with overseers, on a line off the road. About a quarter to seven they reached the pier. The pier is narrow, with steep stone sides. When about twenty-five yards from the boat, with the Viceroy's permission, the Superintendent dropped a little behind to give an order. It was now quite dark. The armed escort was close to the Viceroy on both sides, the police and his body servant in the rear, and Major Burne a few paces to the left. Colonel Jervois, Lieutenant Hawkins, and his personal body servant were nearest the Viceroy in the rear. The sailors of the *Glasgow* were at the end of the pier in the front. The Viceroy advanced a few paces along the pier, when the assassin sprang in a moment out of the darkness on the Viceroy, and stabbed

him twice on the top of the left shoulder and under the right shoulder-blade. The assassin was immediately seized. The Viceroy ran a few paces forward and fell over the pier into shallow water on the left, but got up by himself, and was helped out, his shoulder bleeding copiously. The Viceroy walked firmly, felt his shoulder, and said, 'I don't think I am much hurt.' He was laid on a cart, the blood now flowing rapidly. When his wounds were bound up, the Viceroy asked to be taken on board ship. When being carried to the boat he said twice, 'Lift up my head.' He spoke no more, but expired shortly afterwards, on his way to the ship.

"The facts regarding the assassin have been already communicated in my telegram of the 15th. There is no truth in the report that the assassin is related to the murderer of Mr. Norman, nor is there any reason to believe that there is any connection between them. There is also no reason to give the murder any political significance. The assassin belongs to the class whose very profession may be said to be murder. Everything is quiet everywhere, and there is no cause for any apprehension."

The people of Calcutta showed their respect for the late Lord Mayo in a striking manner on Saturday last. The Viceroy's body was on that day landed from the steamer which bore it to the Hooghly, and taken to Government House. The coffin was placed on a gun-carriage, which was preceded by the Calcutta volunteers, 500 strong, and followed by an imposing procession, including, in addition to the Government officials, deputations from all the public bodies, and a great number of the citizens. The body has been lying in state.



FRESCO IN THE UNDERGROUND CHURCH OF ST. CLEMENT AT ROME.

ST. CLEMENT'S CHURCH, ROME.

The last two numbers of this Journal have contained several illustrations of the ancient Church of St. Clement, at Rome, with its curious example of a later Basilica, or Hall of Worship, built directly above one of an older date, which had been covered and concealed by the raising of the ground level, and with its primitive Oratory, an apartment of the saint's dwelling-house, underneath that lower Basilica. One of the Engravings in this week's paper shows the narthex of the older or lower church. The narthex, it should be explained, in each of these early Christian Basilicas, was a separated and inclosed space, at the west end, for the use of catechumens, who there met the Bishop, the presbyters, and other ministers of the church, and received instruction from them. It was often so arranged as to form a vestibule to the part of the hall

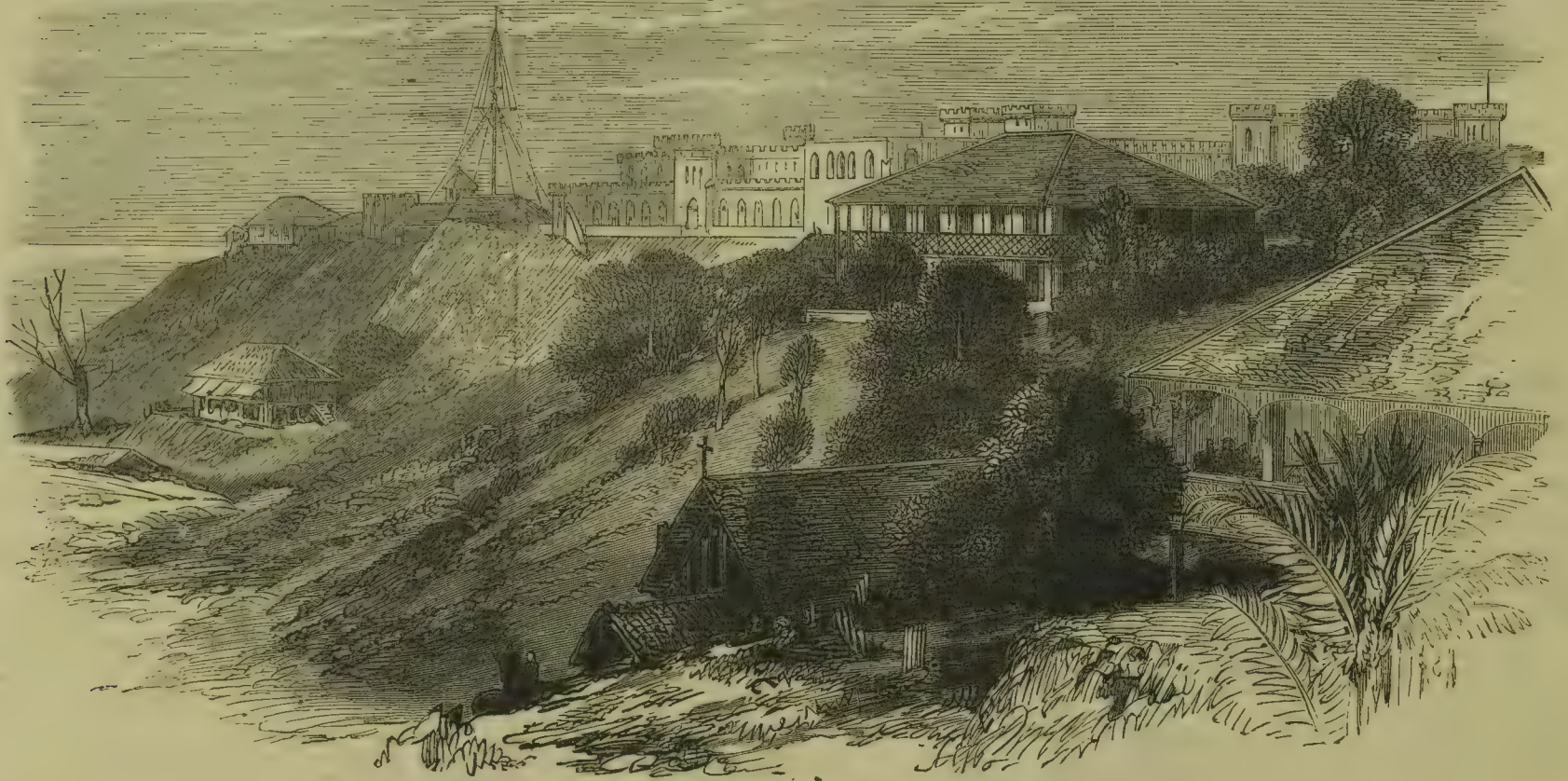
occupied by the worshipping congregation. A familiar modern instance of this arrangement may be seen in the well-known Church of St. Alban, Holborn. This lower Basilica of St. Clement has its walls decorated with more than twenty rude fresco-paintings, the subjects of which—portraits of the Saints and incidents of Bible history—were enumerated in our last notice. These paintings are in different styles, and probably of various dates, belonging to the ninth, tenth, and eleventh centuries. Our Engraving represents one of the pictures, which serves to illustrate the ritual of the time, with the priestly vestments. It shows a faith in miracles; and the upper compartment indicates what was the accepted history of the time as to the line of Popes or Bishops of Rome. A portion of this fresco is lost, being cut away in constructing the present church over the old Basilica. Still, enough remains by which its meaning can be made out.

It represents St. Clement standing at the Papal chair, and St. Peter, who is denoted by his name, is supposed to be in the act of investing him with the pallium, or symbol of universal jurisdiction. This is considered important, as bearing on the succession of the Popes. The usual succession is supposed to have been Linus and Cletus after Peter. Both those saints are inserted in the picture, with their names below them. But there is an intermediate theory, held on the authority of Ciacconius, Oldoinus, and others, who say that "Peter nominated Clement for his immediate successor, but that, either through humility or by Divine inspiration, he did not accept that dignity until after the martyrdom of Cletus." This picture is only valuable as giving us what was the opinion held on that point at the time it was painted, which is supposed to have been not earlier than the eighth and not later than the eleventh century.

Miss Thrupp, a daughter of the Rev. Edward Thrupp, was burned to death last week, while dressing for a ball. A young lady who attempted to assist her was dangerously burned.

The Archbishops and Bishops of the Church of Ireland have resolved to hold, in St. Patrick's Cathedral, a thanksgiving service for the Prince of Wales's recovery simultaneously with the thanksgiving service to be held in St. Paul's.

T H E A N D A M A N I S L A N D S .



NORTH END OF ROSS ISLAND, HEAD-QUARTERS OF THE PENAL SETTLEMENT.



BACK OF ROSS ISLAND, PORT BLAIR.
SEE NEXT PAGE.

THE ANDAMAN ISLANDS.

We recorded last week the murder of the Earl of Mayo, Governor-General of India, by an Affghan convict at the penal settlement of Port Blair, in the Andaman Islands. The place has often been mentioned in our paper, and has been the subject of different illustrations before those now presented. The Andamans, off the coast of the Malayan Peninsula, south of Pegu or British Burmah, in the Bay of Bengal, consist of four islands with several islets, in 92 deg. 30 min. east long., and occupying a space which extends from 10 deg. 32 min. to 13 deg. 40 min. north latitude. Three of these islands are so contiguous, being only separated by very narrow straits, that they are usually considered as one island, under the name of the Great Andaman, and are generally so laid down in maps. Great Andaman is about 140 miles long and 20 miles broad. In the centre is a high mountain, called the Saddle Peak, which is about 2400 ft. above the level of the sea. The island does not contain any considerable river. It is tolerably clothed with trees, several of which afford timber of sufficient size for shipbuilding; among them are the poplar, ebony, a tree resembling satin-wood, red-wood, the cotton-tree and almond-tree, besides bamboos, ground rattans, and numerous shrubs. The other vegetable productions are not numerous. The animals found in the islands are the hog, the rat, and a few others; while fish abound along the shores.

The inhabitants are among the very lowest in the scale of civilisation of any people with whom we are acquainted. They are small of stature, seldom exceeding five feet in height, and illformed, with large heads and very slender limbs. In colour, hair, and feature they resemble the race of African negroes. They are wholly unaccustomed to the use of clothing, and their implements, weapons, and dwellings are of the rudest possible description. In their disposition they are described as cunning and treacherous; their disinclination to the intercourse of strangers amounts to a vehement passion. They make no attempt to cultivate the soil, and are obliged to reside in the immediate neighbourhood of the sea, from which they derive the principal part of their food. The origin of a race so very different from all their neighbours has never yet been satisfactorily determined.

A settlement was attempted by the English, in 1791, on the south part of the largest island; which settlement was, two years afterwards, removed to Port Cornwallis, near the northern end, in 13 deg. 28 min. north lat., and 92 deg. 54 min. east long.; but it was abandoned in 1796 on account of the unhealthiness of the climate. In 1824 the British force, under Sir Archibald Campbell, dispatched against the Burmese, assembled in the harbour, where some of the ships remained about a month; but it was not found possible on that occasion to establish any intercourse with the natives, who omitted no opportunity of showing their hostile feelings by discharging

their arrows at all the Europeans who came within their reach. Another visit was made in 1825, when the inhabitants showed an equally fierce disposition, and endeavoured as much as possible to obstruct our people while filling their water-casks. Since that time the islands have been made the convict dépôt for Hindostan, and *Allen's Indian Mail* says that, "to judge from what has lately transpired concerning the usual life of a convict in the Andaman Islands, the penal settlement there has been for some time past turned into a paradise of rum-drinking and unlimited idleness. It appears that the European and Eurasian convicts, at any rate, have been allowed to do pretty much as they pleased. They go freely into each other's rooms, wander where they like outside, take into their service the sepoys who are supposed to guard them, entertain their friends at dinners, and are free to draw for a whole gallon of rum at one time. Unluckily, the dinners and the drinking sometimes lead to quarrels, which now and then lead to blood-shedding or downright murder. All this came out at the Calcutta Criminal Sessions, when a Port Blair convict, James Devine, was convicted of murdering a comrade in a drunken quarrel, the sad but not unnatural close of an evening spent by Devine and his friends in getting through a gallon of rum. Devine, becoming mad drunk, battered in the head of the man who had lain nearest him that night. He was found guilty, but recommended to mercy on the plea that the crime would not in all probability have been committed



"THE MOUSE-TRAP," BY JEAN PIERRE ANTIGNA.

but for the disgraceful laxity of discipline and want of proper control over the convicts at Port Blair, as shown in the evidence."

THE LATE MR. PEASE.

The death of Mr. Joseph Pease, of Darlington, was recorded a fortnight ago. This gentleman, a member of the Society of Friends, was seventy-two years of age. He was the first Quaker member sent to the House of Commons, and represented South Durham several years. Mr. Joseph Whitwell Pease, M.P., is his eldest son. To Mr. Pease's sagacity and administrative ability the successes of the Stockton and Darlington Railway were greatly owing. Mr. Pease may be described as the father of the South Durham coal trade. He and his sons owned a very large amount of mining property in South Durham and North Yorkshire. He was the last survivor of the original Middlesbrough estate owners. Mr. Pease spent some thousands a year in promoting education and the moral welfare of the workpeople. He was associated with the late George and Robert Stephenson in establishing the first large engineering works in the north—Stephenson's engine-factory at Newcastle. Mr. Pease leaves several sons and daughters, the sons all actively concerned in the coal and iron trade of South Durham and Yorkshire. He was brother-in-law of the late J. J. Gurney and Mrs. Fry, and was related, through marriages of relatives, to Mr. Bright, the late Joseph Sturge, and other eminent members of the Society of Friends.

His brother, Mr. Henry Pease, formerly member for South Durham, survives him. The portrait is engraved from a photograph by Maull and Co.

SIR SAMUEL BIGNOLD.

The Norwich Union Fire and Life Insurance Office, which extends over the whole of England, is one of the oldest and most respectable institutions of its kind. Its secretary, Sir Samuel Bignold, Kt., is a gentleman much esteemed by his fellow-townsmen at Norwich, and has been Mayor of that city. He received at the late yearly meeting of proprietors a gratifying testimonial of personal regard. Having reached the age of eighty in October last, and having held the post of secretary during fifty years, after first serving from the age of fifteen as a clerk under his father, who became the founder of the office, Sir Samuel Bignold is a veteran in its administration. The agents, who number three or four hundred throughout the kingdom, at the suggestion of one, Mr. W. H. Andersson, of Liverpool, subscribed to give him a token of their esteem. It took the form of a set of four beautiful silver fruitstands, with a portrait of himself, painted by Mr. Ventnor, of Norwich. The gift was presented to him by Mr. Andersson, with a suitable address, in the presence of the directors, the Mayor of Norwich, and some personal friends. The clerks in the office at the same time presented Sir Samuel with a silver inkstand. The portrait is a good likeness, as shown by our Engraving.

THE BROWN INSTITUTION, VAUXHALL.

This institution was founded by a bequest of the late Mr. Thomas Brown, of Dublin, who died twenty years ago. He left the residue of his personal estate—now about £23,000—to the Senate of the University of London to establish and maintain a college for studying, and an hospital for curing, diseases of animals useful to man. If they neglected to perform this within a certain period the money was to go to the University of Dublin, to found professorships of the Welsh, Sclavonic, Russian, Persian, Chinese, Coptic, or Sanscrit languages. But the fund was to be left to grow during fifteen years from his death. By the liberality of a medical gentleman, who gave £3000 to purchase a site and house, which could not legally be done with the trust fund, the Brown Institution was lately set up, near the Vauxhall station of the London and South-Western Railway. The premises consist of two adjoining houses, with a stable and coach-house, and a piece of ground at the back. On part of this land the hospital and its appurtenances have been erected, the remainder being laid down in turf and exercising ground. Accommodation is provided for ten horses or bullocks; sheds or folds for twenty animals, such as sheep; kennels for dogs; and hutches for smaller animals, besides hutches for poultry, and an aviary for birds. The stalls, loose boxes, and kennels are warmed by hot air and are paved with asphalt, and fitted with everything for the comfort of the animals. The buildings mentioned, which are detached from the new erections, are arranged for the reception

of cases of infectious disease. A room has been specially constructed for post-mortem examinations; a laboratory has been built and provided with all appliances for the investigation of the chemical or other changes wrought by disease. Of the dwelling-houses, one is appropriated to the resident officials; the other contains an office, a museum, and the private apartments of the professor superintendent. This post is held by Dr. Burdon-Sanderson, Professor of Physiology in University College, London, who has gained some repute by his researches into the nature of the cattle plague and the pathology of contagion. His assistant is Dr. Klein, from the laboratory of Dr. Stricker, at Vienna. Mr. W. Duguid is the resident veterinary surgeon.

"THE MOUSE-TRAP."

This is a pleasant picture of an incident of child-life, the interest of which is enhanced by the picturesque costumes and piquant physiognomies of Brittany. Young folk are never more engaging than when showing kindness to dumb animals, the reverse being sometimes chargeable against them, especially against boys; though the propensity of boys to tease, if not torture, the inferior creatures which come in their power arises much more often from thoughtlessness than a natural relish for cruelty, and is more surely corrected by education than harsh treatment. Here the elder boy and the little one, who has scarcely yet reached the height of the table, certainly fully share the pleasure of their gentle little sister at liberating the poor mouse they had succeeded in entrapping, and all are equally amused at the perplexity of the tiny household depredator as to how he is to effect his escape after liberation. The picture is by M. Antigna, a distinguished French artist, whose treatment is remarkable for breadth, rich colour, and effective light and shade. Our Engraving is copied from a photograph of the picture published by M. Goupil and Co., Southampton-street, Strand.

NATIONAL SPORTS.

We have not, apparently, heard the last of the Blue Beard and Queen of the Chase affair, and of the passage of pens between Admiral Rous and Mr. Chaplin to which it gave rise, for at the next meeting of the Jockey Club the Admiral will ask "Whether a person starting more than one horse in a race is justified in choosing and declaring which he will try to win with, and in ordering the jockeys of the other horse or horses to pull up in order to allow the selected horse to win?" This is sure to lead to a warm discussion, and there will be a formidable opposition, headed by Mr. Chaplin, to whom Sir Joseph Hawley is almost bound to give his support, when he remembers his famous declaration before the Derby of 1868 to win with Rosicrucian or Green Sleeves in preference to Blue Gown. On the other hand, Admiral Rous is sure to enrol under his banner those members who, like Lord Falmouth, race only for honour; and should he be defeated, which is far from unlikely, will move the following resolution of the late Duke of Portland, which was unanimously passed in 1838:—"That it is the opinion of this club that it is necessary to declare their extreme disapprobation of horses being started for races without the intention, on the part of their owners, of trying to win with them." Without going into the question of the morality of declarations to win, it cannot be disputed that Admiral Rous was unnecessarily severe in his strictures on Mr. Jacobs's conduct, who, after all, only followed a custom for which he had plenty of precedents.

There is little to record in the way of steeplechasing. The chief feature of the Birmingham meeting was the success of Lord Aylesford, for whom Joseph Cannon, in his double capacity of trainer and jockey, secured three races in Reugney and Chasseur. Lord Anglesey's Corfu (10st. 3lb.) won the Grand Annual Handicap, after a very close struggle with Charleville (11st. 7lb.); and Mr. Studd, whose representative, The Spy, performed very badly in this race, took the Hunters' Plate with Mistletoe. The two days' sport at Bromley were of the average character. In one of the races Mr. Brayley's Fortunatus, who was such a favourite for the Grand National last year, fell, and, breaking one of his legs, had to be destroyed.

We much regret to have to record a severe accident which happened to Lady Charles Ker on Monday last. Her Ladyship was out with the Windsor Garrison Draghounds, and her horse, falling at the first jump, kicked her violently in the head. She is going on as well as can be expected, but the case is one of great danger. Lord Coventry has also had a fall, but he is progressing favourably.

The few coursing meetings which took place in the week preceding the great Waterloo gathering were not of much general interest. We shall postpone all notice of the Alcear meeting till next week; but at the time of writing the favourite, Peasant Boy, has quite fulfilled the expectations of his admirers.

Several billiard-matches of minor interest have recently taken place, and at Manchester John Roberts, jun., has demonstrated his wonderful powers as a hazard striker by winning eleven games of pyramids out of eighteen, against W. Cook, though "owing one" in each game. These two old opponents will play for the championship at St. James's Hall on Monday, March 4.

The decisive heat of the great angling-match between W. Bailey, of Nottingham, and J. Woodard, of London, for £100 a side, took place on Wednesday last, and resulted in an easy victory for the latter.

A challenge from the Atalanta Boat Club of New York to row a four-oared race from Putney to Mortlake was submitted to the annual general meeting of the London Rowing Club, and it was unanimously resolved to accept it.

Miss Ryland, of Barford, has presented to the Corporation of Birmingham the estate of Cannon Hill, in the vicinity of the town, to be used as a public park. She has also undertaken to lay out the ground in a suitable manner.

At the ordinary meeting of the Great Eastern Steam-Ship Company, on Tuesday, a dividend at the rate of 15 per cent was declared, and this, with the 10 per cent paid at the close of the year, made a total of 25 per cent per annum.

The examination of the gentlemen cadets at the Royal Academy, Woolwich, and distribution of prizes awarded to the successful competitors at the late examination, were held on Tuesday, under the presidency of Lieutenant-General Sir Richard Airey, G.C.B., Adjutant-General to the Forces.

The Board of Trade has awarded a binocular glass to Captain Symington, of the ship Flying Venus, of Liverpool, in acknowledgment of his gallant and humane conduct to the master and crew of the ship Unrivalled, of Liverpool, whom he received on board from their sinking vessel on Sept. 9, 1870, when off the Cape of Good Hope. The Board of Trade has also awarded a binocular glass to Captain David P. Berry, of the American ship Amelia, in acknowledgment of his humanity and kindness to the master and crew of the barque Danish Princess, of Newcastle, whom he received on board his vessel on Dec. 9, 1871, and landed at New York.

SKETCHES IN PARLIAMENT.

In one way or other, the first fortnight of the Session has been well filled with incidents; and a debate in each House on a vote of censure on Ministers in mid-February constitutes a decided novelty. For once the Lords exhibited "superior agility," and got on their discussion on the *affaire Collier* first, and, without doubt, it was full of features. It was found possible for Lord Stanhope to be pointed and epigrammatic in speaking, as he undoubtedly is in writing, probably because he had written his speech; while the resurrection of a nearly fossilised old Whig in the person of Lord Portman was very nearly a return to actual life; the one making the motion and the other traversing it, with fair effect. As the spirit of the debate was to be in the main personal, nothing could have been more fitting than to put up Lord Salisbury at the very earliest moment, and he fulfilled his function quite according to his capacities, for he deliberately let fall his anathemas in measured tones, and in an attitude which, to a perfectly deaf man, might have conveyed the idea that he was benevolently blessing the assembly which he was addressing. It was whispered about that his advent at that particular time was connected with a device to get the Lord Chancellor up soon, so as to enable Lord Cairns to follow him; but any such intention was frustrated, because up-dashed the Duke of Argyll, with that light of battle in his eye which ever betokens that a speech from him will be as damaging to his friends as to his foes. On this occasion he outdid himself in that line, and, in a matter which was essentially of the *qui s'excuse s'accuse* order, he, evidently concentrating into his proper person the whole Government, played such fantastic tricks, that it is to be wondered that all the Ministerial Lords did not weep; and, moreover, he has since had to perform the unpleasant operation of eating a good deal of leek. He gave excuse, if any was needed, to Lord Westbury to pour out that sort of mixed brimstone-and-treacle rhetoric which is so representative of his temperament and his general way of saying the most cutting, insolent things in gentle, lisping tones; but somehow it seemed as if his railing was not so vigorous as it has been at other times. The merit of the Lord Chancellor's speech was mainly in its delivery, which was for the most part different from his usual rather rapid, if not hurried, elocution, being calm and dignified; while there was in every word he said the impress of the honest intention of the man, so that no one who heard him but lamented that he had been acting under a superior influence baneful from its errantry, which in matters of judgment is a perpetual zigzag. There was this normal coldness in Lord Cairns, and even his censures seemed as if they were iced; while Lord Granville, triumphing over the gout, threw himself with such a tone of defiance into the discussion that, being adopted by so judicious a debater, might have been considered to augur that he knew he was going to win. Another indication was to be found in the circumstance of a considerable number of Opposition peers going away just before the division; and yet it was a surprise to almost everyone when it was found that the Government had escaped by the very narrowest majority that could be gained by the Lord Chancellor's vote alone; though, looking to the state of the voting power in the Lords, a majority of one was as good as a hundred for the Ministry.

The position which Mr. Cross holds in the House of Commons is a very good one, and it is partly factitious and partly real. It is factitious wherein it is grounded on the fact of his having prevented Mr. Gladstone from being member for South-West Lancashire, and real because of his clear sense and terse way of exhibiting it. It is undeniable that in his speech when moving the Collier vote of censure he displayed new qualities, and that it was, in its way, admirably adapted for its purpose; and he even managed to infuse some humour in it, though it was rather dry and hard. He had a good case, and he made the best of it. Perhaps the arranger of the tactics of the evening was acting on a suggestion of Mr. Bernal Osborne, that a shrewd attorney should have been engaged to draw up the Washington Treaty, when he chose Mr. Goldney to second the motion, for no other reason seems patent for the selection. By a characteristic error in judgment in the Ministerial director-in-chief of all, Sir Roundell Palmer was induced to move the amendment on the part of the Government, thus neutralising the undoubted influence he exercises in the House by his appearing as the partisan advocate of Ministers, instead of coming in at a point when the debate was near culmination, in his character of judicial adviser and assessor of the House. As it was, it was simply a painful spectacle to behold a gentleman, to whose opinions most members defer, reduced to the baldest condition of mere advocacy. In the tones of his voice and his demeanour there was indicated a severe struggle, the nature of which it is not necessary to specify; in the abundance, the superabundance, of his admissions there was something more than ordinary frankness, and when he confessed that, if such a course as was then in question had been taken twice, and that, if Sir Robert Collier had been appointed an Indian Chief Justice, in order to be at once transferred to the Judicial Committee, he could not have justified the proceeding, he gave up the whole case; and for once there must have been a general sense of relief when he concluded. The utterances of the lawyers severally engaged in the debate may be thus characterised. There was a kind of blundering conscientiousness about Mr. Watkin Williams; the Lord Advocate, who was doubtless set up impliedly to indicate that such a course of judicial appointments might well be made in Scotland, was so cold and cautious as to suggest that, if ever his heart was in anything, it was not present in the business he was then about; while Mr. Denman poured out a flood of feeling, which perhaps had been surging high for a long time in his breast, and when trying to evince that he had been loyal to Mr. Gladstone as long as his powers of suppression enabled him, he had the bad taste to refer for confirmation of this to the Speaker personally and his recollections of his career of "whipping-in." Possibly the greatest curiosity of the debate was the subdued almost gentle, manner of Mr. Gathorne Hardy; and the next notable thing was the silence of Mr. Disraeli. As regards Mr. Gladstone's speech, it was full charged with all his elocutionary specialties; while, as to the argument, it seemed to be merely an assertion that Acts of Parliament must "curtsey to great Ministers," and bend before genius, a pleonasm of language, and a Parliamentary majority. Whether a majority on so direct an issue as twenty-seven is an answer to him, when he called in his supporters to rally to his standard, may be matter of opinion.

Interest and excitement in a Ministerial crisis was pale and colourless, compared to the boyish eagerness displayed for places in St. Paul's on Thanksgiving Day; and the subject of the admission of members' wives was discussed with an effusion that was quite touching. Not content with the grant of a sort of Darby-and-Joan arrangement in the cathedral, some old and some young members—of the latter, Mr. Montague Guest being an appropriate type—sought, with little eventual result, to extend the privilege to sisters and other ladies, at which last clause there was covert laughter.

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

The vote of censure moved by Earl Stanhope, on Thursday week, ended, after a smart debate, in a majority of two votes for Government, the numbers being 89 to 87. There was some talk next day of the division-list showing only 88 peers voting for Government, thus reducing the majority to one.

Yesterday week, after a notice of motion by Lord Derby regarding the number of landed properties and their owners, Lord Buckhurst intimated that he will move for a Select Committee to inquire into the operation and defects of the Vaccination Act.

After a brief discussion on railway amalgamation, on Monday, the Ecclesiastical Courts and Registries Bill was read the second time, and the Ecclesiastical Procedure Bill was lost.

The House, on Tuesday night, read Lord Beauchamp's Burial-Grounds Bill the third time, without opposition; but Lord Morley intimated that the Government could not regard the passing of such a measure as a settlement of the question.

In the House of Lords, on Thursday, Lord Sydney reported that the Queen had approved of the Lord Chancellor preceding her in the Royal procession to St. Paul's on the Thanksgiving Day. Earl Granville gave notice of his intention to move that the House should adjourn from Monday to Thursday next.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Yesterday week Mr. Cardwell brought up the Army Estimates, and announced that his Military Budget would be opened on Thursday. In reply to a question put by Mr. Disraeli, the Premier said he did not think an answer to the "friendly communication" addressed by the Government to the United States would arrive until after March 10. A short but interesting discussion on the coolie traffic arose from a motion made by Mr. R. N. Fowler. This was followed by a debate on the defective state of the law with regard to the summoning, attendance, and remuneration of jurymen, introduced in a motion by Mr. Lopes.

After the various questions on the paper had been disposed of on Monday, Mr. Cross moved his vote of censure on the Government for appointing Sir R. Collier to a Judgeship of the Common Pleas, with a view of his being transferred to the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council. Sir Roundell Palmer moved the amendment, vindicating the *bonâ fides* of the Government, and hinting that pressure on this subject might drive Sir R. Collier from the office for which he was so eminently fitted. The debate was continued to a late hour, when, after an eloquent reply by Mr. Gladstone, the Government obtained a majority of 27 votes—the numbers being 263 against 241.

Among the earlier business of the House on Tuesday was a motion for the second reading of the Mid-London Railway Bill, which was opposed by Mr. B. Hope, Lord G. Hamilton, and Colonel Hogg, but carried by a majority of 27. Sir Charles Dilke gave notice that, on that day month, he should call the attention of the House to the subject of the Civil List. Mr. Gladstone, in reply to a question of Mr. Disraeli, accounted for the disposal of twenty-four copies of the American Case under the Washington Treaty. Among the motions was one on emigration by M. Macfie, who urged the desirability of promoting emigration to English colonies instead of the United States. Mr. Cowper-Temple also moved for a bill to enable Incumbents, with the approval of their Bishops, to admit Non-conformists to their pulpits for occasional sermons. The House went into Committee on Mr. Osborne Morgan's Burials Bill, the first two clauses of which were agreed to.

The first portion of the sitting on Wednesday was taken up with a discussion on the motion by Mr. Hardcastle for the second reading of the Game Laws Amendment Bill. The motion was opposed by several members, and eventually Mr. Hardcastle withdrew the bill on what appeared to be the understanding that a Select Committee should be appointed to consider the whole question of the game laws. The vexed question of marriage with a deceased wife's sister was introduced by Mr. Chambers, who moved the second reading of the bill for legalising such unions. After a brief debate, in which the arguments turned rather on the social than on the religious import of the question, the House divided, and a majority of forty-eight voted for the second reading—the numbers being 186 and 138. Leave was granted to Sir C. Dilke to bring in a bill to provide for the better security of the public in lands and commons, and to Mr. Rathbone for a bill for the superannuation of municipal officers in England and Wales. A new writ was ordered to be issued for a member to serve in Parliament for Flintshire in the room of Lord R. Grosvenor, appointed Vice-Chamberlain of the Royal Household.

In the Commons, on Thursday, after a considerable discussion, the Manchester Tramways Bill was rejected without a division. In reply to Mr. W. H. Smith, Mr. Gladstone said, in reference to the recommendation of the Committee upon the Thames Embankment, the Government were bound by Act of Parliament to obtain for the Crown the highest value of the land. If, therefore, the hon. gentleman could point out in what way that object could be attained, the Government would be prepared to consider the matter. The offer made was wholly inadequate, and could not be accepted without a special Act of Parliament, and he was not prepared to introduce any such measure. The right hon. gentleman, replying to Mr. Julian Goldsmid, said the American case, which had been presented to the Senate at Washington, would be laid before the House of Commons on the motion of the hon. gentleman. Mr. Goldsmid then gave notice of his intention to move for the production of the document tomorrow. Mr. Cardwell, in Committee of Supply, introduced the Army Estimates in a lengthened speech. The upshot of his statement was that we had upwards of 300,000 men for our defences, including the regulars, the militia, the yeomanry, the army reserves, and the pensioners, and if we add the volunteers the number will be swelled to 467,000 men. The speech was received favourably by both sides, and the wish was generally expressed to postpone any criticisms until the members had a reasonable time allowed them for considering the details.

The State apartments at Windsor are closed until further notice.

The Queen has issued an order to the peers of Scotland to elect a member of their body in the room of the Earl of Kellie, deceased, as one of the representative peers of that province.

Sir Charles Dilke and Sir Henry Hoare addressed a public meeting of their constituents in the Vestry Hall, Chelsea, on Monday. Sir Charles Dilke was received with cheers, and promised to justify in the House of Commons the statements he had made elsewhere.

The Right Hon. Gathorne Hardy will preside at the annual meeting of the Charity Organisation Society at Willis's Rooms, on Wednesday, March 20; and Earl Nelson, on the following day, will take the chair at a public conference on "Co-operation between Charity and Poor Law."

METROPOLITAN NEWS.

David Ferrier, M.D., has been appointed Professor of Forensic Medicine of King's College.

The prizes won during the past year by the members of the Honourable Artillery Company were distributed, on Monday night, by the Hon. Mrs. Loyd-Lindsay.

It is proposed to utilise the waste ground adjacent to the Smithfield Meat Market by the erection of annexes, at a cost of £187,000. The scheme is under discussion.

A corpse found in the Thames on Thursday week has been identified as the body of a German, named Schacht, who had committed suicide in consequence of being crossed in love.

A ward in the Great Northern Hospital has been named S. W. Y., the initials of the unknown benefactor who has for the fourth time sent £1000 to this unendowed charity.

At a meeting of the Royal Humane Society, on Tuesday, several cases of saving life from drowning in various parts of the world were rewarded.

On Thursday a musical lecture on "Franz Schubert," with vocal and instrumental illustrations, was delivered, at the rooms of the Society for the Encouragement of the Fine Arts, by Mr. Alfred Gilbert, R.A. Mus.

The annual meeting of the Artists' General Benevolent Institution will be held on the 29th inst. The annual dinner will take place at Willis's Rooms, on May 13. The Marquis of Lorne will preside.

On Thursday week, an example of the new species of rhinoceros (*Rhinoceros Sumatrensis*), brought over by Mr. W. Jamrach, was safely deposited in the gardens, Regent's Park, having been purchased by the Zoological Society.

The Right Hon. Charles P. Villiers, M.P., has been chosen chairman of the political committee of the Reform Club, in the place of the Right Hon. H. Brand, who retired on his election to the Speakership of the House of Commons.

Mr. James Howard, M.P., presided at the anniversary festival of the Foremen Engineers' and Draughtsmen's Association, last Saturday evening, when Sir Spencer Robinson, Lord Elcho, and Professor Tyndall were amongst the speakers.

Lord Sandon has resigned his seat at the London School Board in consequence of the heavy political duties devolving upon him. Lord Lawrence has announced that the vacancies caused by the resignations of Professor Huxley and Mr. Torrens will be filled up in March.

Last week the total number of paupers in the metropolis was 123,764, of whom 35,620 were in workhouses and 88,144 received outdoor relief. Compared with the corresponding week in the years 1870, 1869, and 1868, this shows a decrease of 36,443, 45,329, and 28,995 respectively. The number of vagrants relieved was 745.

A public meeting was held at St. James's Hall, on Tuesday evening, when the Corporation of London was heartily thanked for the steps it has already taken to maintain the rights of the people over Epping Forest, and a pledge was made to support the "Forest Fund," which has been established to use all constitutional means for saving the forest from destruction.

Resolutions in support of the position taken up at Manchester on the education question were passed, on Monday, at a conference of Nonconformists, held at the Cannon-street Hotel, under the presidency of Mr. James Heywood; and a London Nonconformist committee was formed to watch the educational policy of the Government.

The late Mr. James Monteith, who was a director of the Scottish Corporation, has left that institution a legacy of £500. The Rev. J. Thain Davidson, the Moderator of the English Presbyterian Church and minister of the Islington Presbyterian Church, has, it is stated, with the consent of an old friend of his (it is meant that the friend gave the money as well as the consent?), forwarded £100 for the corporation.

The Archbishop of Canterbury and York and the Bishop of London, as trustees of the Cholmondeley Charities, have awarded a donation of £50 to University College Hospital, a moiety of which is to be devoted to the fund of the Baths for Skin Diseases. They have also granted £25 to the Royal National Hospital for Consumption, on the separate or cottage principle, at Ventnor, Isle of Wight.

At the half-yearly meeting of the London and North-Western Railway shareholders, on Thursday, £5000 was unanimously awarded to Mr. Moon, the chairman of the company, as a fitting acknowledgment to him and his family for the social sacrifices entailed upon them by the devotion of his entire time to the duties of his position, as well as for the substantial benefits thereby conferred upon the proprietors.

Some persons in London have circulated among the newspaper-selling boys and flower-girls a rumour to the effect that the Post Office had a desire to buy in all penny-pieces bearing the date 1864, and offered to pay 6d. for each coin presented to them. The persons spreading this report have been selling to these poor children penny-pieces bearing the said date at a rate varying from 3d. to 5d. for each coin. The General Post Office was last week completely overrun with these children offering their money for sale.

The twelfth annual meeting of the Associated Chambers of Commerce was opened, on Tuesday, at the Westminster Palace Hotel—Mr. S. S. Lloyd, the president, in the chair. Some alterations were made in the laws of the association, and the meeting proceeded to discuss the provisions of the bill for establishing tribunals of commerce. Railway amalgamation and management were among the subjects of discussion on Wednesday. At the annual dinner in the evening Mr. C. Fortescue, M.P., was among the speakers.

A meeting of the Victoria (Philosophical) Institute took place on Monday evening, when the Rev. Dr. Robbins read a paper on "Fatalism." A discussion ensued, in which the chairman, Dr. Haughton, Mr. Kazi Shehbuldeen, the Rev. T. Gorman, G. Henslow, and others took part.—It was announced that on the 4th proximo a paper would be read on "Prehistoric Monotheism," being a reply to some of the theories advanced in Sir John Lubbock's last work, which had not been dealt with in a former paper.

In the metropolis 2363 births and 1320 deaths were registered last week; the former having been 71 and the latter 301 below the average. Forty-eight persons died from smallpox, 30 from measles, 16 from scarlet fever, 6 from diphtheria, 99 from whooping-cough, 29 from different forms of fever (of which 3 were certified as typhus, 20 as enteric or typhoid, and 6 as simple continued fever), and 11 from diarrhoea. Diseases of the respiratory organs, including phthisis, caused 407 deaths last week, which was 127 below the average. This favourable feature in recent returns is doubtless due to the long continuance of mild weather. The deaths of five adults from fractures and contusions were caused by horses or vehicles in the streets.

Trading in the New-cut, on Sunday, proceeded as heretofore. No attempts were made on the part of the police to interfere either with the costermongers or the shopkeepers.

On Monday night the annual ball of the Société Française de Bienfaisance was held, at Willis's Rooms, and was numerous and fashionably attended.—A meeting of influential Frenchmen residing in London took place, at Willis's Rooms, on Saturday afternoon, for the purpose of raising subscriptions to assist in the general efforts now being made in France to hasten the payment of the war indemnity and the evacuation of the departments still occupied by the Germans. A committee, under the presidency of Mr. A. Gagnières, was formed, and the subscriptions obtained among the members present realised upwards of £2000, all payable in cash, the idea of a conditional subscription having been abandoned. The temporary office of the committee is at the French Hospital, in Leicester-street, Leicester-square.

A numerous meeting of metropolitan volunteer commanding officers took place last Saturday—Lord Elcho presiding. A correspondence which had taken place between the Commander-in-Chief, the War Office, and the chairman, upon the subject of the forthcoming Easter Monday review, was read, and it was unanimously resolved that a field day should be held at Brighton on that day, in accordance with a plan proposed by the Duke of Cambridge. Another resolution declared it to be desirable that the volunteer force should then be placed entirely under brigadiers and staff officers of the regular Army, accustomed to the manoeuvring of troops on an extensive scale.—Field-Marshal the Duke of Cambridge is to preside at the winter general meeting of the National Rifle Association, on March 7.

At a meeting of the Chemical Society, on Thursday week—Dr. Frankland, F.R.S., president, in the chair—Professor Roscoe, F.R.S., gave an account of some of his recent researches on the element tungsten, under the title "On the Study of some Tungsten Compounds." The author, after giving a short résumé of the labours of other chemists on those compounds of tungsten which he had been investigating, proceeded to describe their properties and the methods of preparation he had employed to obtain them. As the result of his labours, he had definitely settled that the metal tungsten is a hexad element with the atomic weight 184, and has also showed the cause of the error of the French chemist Persoz, who assigned 153 as the atomic weight. A collection of very fine specimens of tungsten compounds was exhibited by the Professor. The meeting subsequently adjourned until Thursday, March 7, when Dr. Debus will read a paper on "The Reduction of Ethyl Oxalate by Sodium Amalgam."

LAW AND POLICE.

THE TICHBORNE CASE.

The Attorney-General resumed his speech in this case on Monday, and went over a very interesting part of the evidence, that relating to the testimony of Arthur Orton's relatives, and the resemblance between the handwriting and phraseology of the claimant, Roger Tichborne, and Arthur Orton respectively. He also referred at length to the slander on Mrs. Radcliffe. In the course of the day one of the claimant's fingers was examined in reference to a tattoo mark which one of the Australian witnesses had said was upon it. The Judge intimated that he should not sit on Thanksgiving Day.

The chief topics of the Attorney-General's address on Tuesday were the slander of Kate Doughty (Mrs. Radcliffe) and the sealed packet. He spoke of Mrs. Radcliffe with great emotion, saying, "It is not for me to sing her praises; but I know this, that, all my life long, when I want to point to an example of how a woman can be modest and courageous, and can mingle gentleness and firmness, I shall point to the conduct of Mrs. Radcliffe in the Sessions House at Westminster." In the course of the proceedings it was stated that the Court would adjourn for a fortnight at Easter.

The Attorney-General's speech in the Tichborne case, which has occupied the Court since its reassembling on Jan. 15, was on Wednesday brought to a close. In making some general observations upon the mode in which the trial had been conducted, he disclaimed any intention of imputing dishonourable conduct of a personal character to the counsel on the other side. Attention was also drawn to the fact that the claimant had been dropped by three several attorneys, Mr. Gibbes, Mr. Holmes, and Mr. Mojoen, and that Mr. Rose had risked the breaking up of a great firm rather than be contaminated by the further progress of the cause. The plaintiff's charges against the other side, his demeanour in the witness-box, the delay which preceded his being placed there in order that his witnesses might give an air of respectability to the case, the working of the Tichborne bonds, the keeping back of the Orton letters, the suppression of evidence, the manner in which the affidavits had been prepared—these and many other points were passed in review. The learned gentleman, in drawing to a close, intimated that all the members of the Tichborne family but two would deny the plaintiff's identity with Roger, as would also officers, gentlemen from Paris, professors from Stonyhurst, witnesses from Ireland, and many other persons. He contended that the defendants' case was made out already, but he should prove it to demonstration, if necessary. In an eloquent peroration he reminded the jury that on their verdict it depended whether the estates of a noble family should be held by "a conspirator, a perjurer, a forger, a slanderer, and a villain." Lord Bellew was the first witness called for the defence. He was at Stonyhurst with Roger, and produced the tattoo marks made upon his arm by Tichborne. In his judgment the claimant was not his former school companion.

Lord Bellew was recalled on Thursday, but nothing of importance transpired in his examination. The next witness was Mr. Alfred Seymour, M.P. for Salisbury, who knew Roger Charles Tichborne well, being his uncle, and remembered the tattoo marks on his arm. In answer to the question, "Do you believe the claimant to be Roger Charles Tichborne?" he replied, "I am perfectly certain he is not." Mrs. Katherine Radcliffe recollected the tattoo marks on her cousin Roger's arm. They were a cross, an anchor, and a heart. She saw them on several occasions. On being asked whether she gave Roger a rosary which the plaintiff swore she had given to him, she answered, "No, it never belonged to me." She produced two locks of Roger's hair, which were inspected by the jury. There was not, she said, one word of truth in what the claimant had said of his intimacy with her; it was completely and absolutely false.

The four Inns of Court have resolved to make final examination compulsory in the case of all students intending to practise at the Bar. This regulation applies to all who have been admitted students of either Inn of Court since Dec. 31.

Lord Penzance has appointed Mr. David Henry Owen to be a Registrar in the Court of Probate, in the place of Dr. Bayford, retired.

Mr. James K. Blair, senior Judge of the Liverpool County Court, has resigned, owing to ill-health.

A case came before Vice-Chancellor Wickens, last Saturday, in which his Honour made a declaration that a footman who had clandestinely married a young lady had incurred a forfeiture of all estate, right, title, and interest in and to any property accruing to him by virtue of his marriage.

Victoria Hospital for Sick Children, Chelsea, and the London Hospital for Diseases of the Chest each claimed a legacy of £1000 bequeathed, vaguely enough, by Mr. Briscoe, who died in 1870, to "Victoria Park Hospital." The testator had been a subscriber to the Hospital in Victoria Park; and Vice-Chancellor Malins, before whom the case came yesterday week, held that this institution was entitled to the legacy.—In the Rolls Chambers, on the same same day, application was made for the payment of an additional £100 to each of the eighty-five benevolent societies placed on the list of Lord Seymour's will. Each charity had received £482 already; and the order was made for the additional £100.

The charges against two officers lately under investigation at Marlborough-street have been held by Mr. Knox to be proved. Captain Tennyson was fined £20 for two assaults upon the police, and Captain Davis was ordered to pay 20s. for having attempted to rescue his friend from custody.

Treasure-trove, in the shape of a diamond eardrop, found by a cab-washer in the bottom of a cab, was offered by him to a pawnbroker for sale. The pawnbroker sent for a policeman, and the magistrate at Clerkenwell corrected the cab-washer's idea as to the right of appropriating articles so found. In the meantime, the eardrop awaits an owner.

Mr. Jeremiah Power, a tailor, passing through Windsor-street, Bishopsgate, heard the Flynn family making merry, and took occasion to knock at the street door, saying "he wanted to hear the beggar who had just sung a song sing it over again." Thereupon, Mrs. Flynn struck him on the head with a jug, and nearly killed him. The case came, on remand, before Alderman Stone, at Guildhall, who allowed that Mrs. Flynn had had provocation, and dismissed her, as she had been twelve days in prison, with a warning "not to do such a thing again."

Two juvenile thieves, aged twelve and thirteen, with their "trainer," aged nineteen, were brought up at the Mansion House, yesterday week, and committed for trial for robbing a lady of a purse containing over £20. They were pertinaciously followed by two detectives, who witnessed many attempts at robbery, and at last arrested them in time to secure the property as well as their persons. Young as they were, they had been previously convicted.

Nearly a dozen young men and boys were charged at Bow-street, on Monday, with riotous conduct on the Thames Embankment on Sunday evening. The elder offenders were bound over to keep the peace, and the boys, who appeared to heed no warning, were fined a shilling each.

Two metropolitan police-constables who were last week charged at the Marylebone Police Court with burglary were, on Wednesday, committed for trial.

The London Parcels Delivery Company having suffered largely from depredations of late, one of their horsekeepers, named Askew, was taken before the Assistant Judge at the Middlesex Sessions on Monday, charged with stealing from the company two pairs of boots and some satin. He was found guilty, and sentenced to twelve months' imprisonment, with hard labour.—A youth, named Garrett, who had been for three years past to Mr. Lee, of 113, Euston-road, pleaded guilty, on Tuesday, to having stolen £260 from his master. He was sentenced to twelve months' imprisonment.—One Thomas pleaded guilty to three indictments, charging him with having obtained by false pretences a quantity of goods from Messrs. Swan and Edgar, Marshall and Snelgrove, and Allenby and Co. He was sentenced to five years' penal servitude.

At the Manchester City Police Court, yesterday week, William Samuels, a bankrupt, formerly carrying on business as an oil merchant in Cheetham, was charged with obtaining goods on credit by false representations, and also of obtaining goods and pledging them to defraud his creditors. The alleged frauds amount to about £25,000. The prisoner, who is only twenty-six years of age, was remanded.

Judgment was given, on Monday, by the Bolton magistrates in the case of the fourteen persons charged with rioting on the occasion of Sir Charles Dilke's lecture. Six of the accused were discharged, and eight committed for trial at the Manchester Assizes.

Shortly after two o'clock on Saturday morning George Merritt, stoker at the Lion Brewery, was shot dead in the Belvedere-road, Waterloo-road, by William Chester Minor, described as an American physician. The two persons were entire strangers to each other, and no cause whatever is suggested for the murderous act beyond the supposition that the assassin was labouring under mental hallucination. A coroner's jury has returned a verdict of "Wilful murder."

Mrs. Amelia Portbury, the widow lady whose marriage with her coachman recently gave rise to a charge of perjury against the husband, who is now awaiting his trial at the Central Criminal Court, was charged at Worship-street, on Saturday, with causing the death of her mother, Mrs. Aria. It seems that on Portbury being admitted to bail his wife returned to him, and removed her property from her mother's house, where she had been staying. During the removal of the goods, on the 1st inst., a quarrel took place between Mrs. Portbury and her mother, and it is alleged that the daughter struck her mother with a poker. Mrs. Aria was so much injured that she went to bed, and died on Thursday week. The prisoner, who is stated to be near her confinement, was remanded, and bail was refused. A verdict of "Manslaughter" has been returned by the Coroner's jury.

A man is in custody in Birmingham charged with attempting to murder Mr. Marr, a banker in that town, with a view, it is supposed, of robbing the bank. He was armed with deadly weapons, but, assistance being at hand, the banker escaped with a slight flesh wound in the shoulder.

Mr. Edmonds, the solicitor at Newent, who yesterday week was found guilty by a Coroner's jury of the manslaughter of his wife, was taken before the justices on Monday, and committed for trial on the charge of murder. Bail was refused.

The sale of the Broderip collection of works of art has concluded, and has realised upwards of £24,000.

Her Majesty has appointed Mr. George William Duff Assheton Smith, of Trefarthin, to be Sheriff of the county of Anglesey, in the room of Mr. William Williams, of Tyddyn Mawr.



THE BROWN INSTITUTION, VAUXHALL, FOR DISEASES OF ANIMALS.
SEE PAGE 189.



NARTHEX OF THE UNDERGROUND CHURCH OF ST. CLEMENT, AT ROME.
SEE PAGE 183.

NEW MUSIC.

GOD BLESS THE PRINCE OF WALES (the New National Song), Composed by BRINLEY RICHARDS, will be sung by Mr. Sims at the Albert Hall on the day of Thanksgiving. 4s.; Piano Solo and Duet, 4s. each; the Four-Part Song, 2 stamps. "The most popular anthem of the age."—Musical World.

MUSIC.—Catalogue of Rare and Curious Works, at much reduced prices, gratis and postage-free.

Apply to ROBERT COCKS and Co.

L E N T E N M U S I C . — T H E H O L Y F A M I L Y .
Sacred Melodies. Arranged by W. H. CALLOOT for the Pianoforte. Solos, complete in 12 books, 5s. each; Duets, 12 books, 6s. each; ad lib. Accompaniments for flute, violin, and violoncello, 1s. each. Each book free at half price in stamps.
London: Sole Publishers, ROBERT COCKS and Co.

NEW SONGS, with well-selected Words
and good Melodies, each post-free at half price:—
The Mill Lad's Love (Gatty). 3s.
Alone (Lindsay). 3s.
Give us Thy rest (Lindsay). 3s.
Bells (Smart). 3s.
Troubled, but not Distressed (Wrighton). 3s.
Not a Sparrow-fallth (Abt). 3s.
The Lights far out at Sea (Gatty). 3s.
London: Published only by ROBERT COCKS and Co.

IN ANSWER TO INQUIRIES, Messrs.
ROBERT COCKS and Co. beg to state that the following Popular SONGS are NOW READY as VOCAL DUETS:
Low at Thy Feet (Lindsay). 4s.
The Bridge (Lindsay). 4s.
Far Away (Lindsay). 4s.
Post-free for 24 stamps.
Published only by ROBERT COCKS and Co.

NEW AND ELEGANT PIANO MUSIC.
Aspen Leaves (Caspar). 3s.
Fleur de l'Amour (Lee). 3s.
L'Electricité (Lee). 4s.
Cascade des Fleurs (Le-moise). 4s.
Placido il Mar (West). 3s.
Far Away (B. Richards). 4s.
Post-free at half price (in stamps).
London: ROBERT COCKS and Co.

BEETHOVEN'S SIX FAVOURITE
WALTZES for the PIANOFORTE. Edited and Fingered by GEO. F. WEST. Each 3s.; post-free at half price.
London: Sole Publishers, ROBERT COCKS and Co.

MOZART'S THREE WALTZES for the
PIANOFORTE. Edited and Fingered by GEO. F. WEST. 3s. each; post-free at half price.
London: Sole Publishers, ROBERT COCKS and Co.

MINE EYES ARE TO THE LORD
(Ellaical). Sacred Song. Written and composed by ANNE FRICKER. 3s.; free by post 13 stamps.

CATALOGUES OF VOCAL and PIANOFORTE, Violin, Flute, Organ and Church MUSIC, ditto Orchestral and Septet, &c., forwarded gratis and postage free. N.B.—These catalogues are the most extensive and varied in Europe. Each applicant must state the catalogue required.—Published only by ROBERT COCKS and Co.

ALL SHEET MUSIC at Half the Marked
Price, post-free, both their own and the Publications of other houses. Payment may be made in postage-stamps.
London: ROBERT COCKS and Co., New Burlington-street.

PALESTINE. Grand March. By E. L. HIME. Now being played with the greatest success by the Band of the Royal Horse Guards, under the direction of Mr. Charles Godfrey. For Piano, 4s.; for Organ, 4s. Sold at half price.—DUFF and STEWART, 147, Oxford-street.

HYMN OF THANKSGIVING. By Sir J. BENEDICT. To be performed at the Royal Albert Hall, Feb. 27. This National Hymn is now ready, for one voice. Price 4s. Sold at half price.—DUFF and STEWART, 147, Oxford-street.

GOUNOD'S CELEBRATED SONGS.
HEUREUX SERA LE JOUR. Now ready. In D and F. 4s.
OH! THAT WE TWO WERE MAKING. In D and F. 4s.
THE SEA HATH ITS PEARLS. In B flat and D flat. 4s.
Sold at half price.—DUFF and STEWART, 147, Oxford-street.

OH! WILLIE, BOY, COME HOME.
New Song. By VIRGINIA GABRIEL. A charming Song, in the best style of the talented Composer. 4s.; sold at half price.
DUFF and STEWART, 147, Oxford-street.

POPULAR SONG.—THE MAGIC OF
MUSIC. Sung by Miss Russell, at Drury-Lane Theatre. This very attractive New Song, by W. C. LEVEY, rapturously endorsed every evening. Sent for 2s.
DUFF and STEWART, 147, Oxford-street.

THE ESCORT GALOP. By CHARLES GODFREY. "This is a dancing galop, if ever there was one; it is so exceedingly marked, and so suggestive of movement; also very easy to play."—Queen, Dec. 9. Price 4s.
DUFF and STEWART, 147, Oxford-street.

TANDEM GALOP. By HENRY FARMER.
2s. Mr. Henry Farmer's last Galop, "The Tandem," is one of the most tuneful and elegant we have ever listened to. There need be no hesitation in predicting for it a very popular run.
J. WILLIAMS, 24, Berners-street, and Chapsdale.

NOTICE.—The LARGEST STOCK in
LONDON. ALL SHEET MUSIC post-free half price. Stamps or P.O.O. payable to J. WILLIAMS, 24, Berners-street, and 123, Chapsdale.

THE MIDNIGHT QUADRILLE. By J. R. PICKMERE.
Published by W. OAKDEN, Warrington.

A BOXING NIGHT.—The Great Comic
Fantasia for the Piano. By W. GODFREY. Embracing all the Popular Tunes played in every London and Provincial Pantomime. Free 24 stamps.—D'ALCORN, 351, Oxford-street, W.

DOWN AMONG THE COALS.
The Great Comic Song. By G. W. HUNT.
Sung in every Pantomime.
Free for 18 stamps.—D'ALCORN, 351, Oxford-street, W.

DOWN IN A COAL-MINE.—This popular
Song is played and sung with distinguished success in all the London and provincial pantomimes. Illustrated. Free for 18 stamps.
D'ALCORN, 351, Oxford-street.

WAGNER'S TANHAUSER AND THE
TOURNAMENT OF SONG AT WATBURG: a Romantic Opera, in Three Acts, with German and English Words. Edited by NATALIA MACFARREN. London: NOVELLO, EWER, and Co., 1, Berners-street; and 35, Poultry.

THE ONLY EDITION PERFORMED BY MADAME SCHUMANN
(ARRANGED BY BRAHMS).

GLUCK'S GAVOTTE IN A, for the
PIANOFORTE. Arranged and dedicated to Madame Clara Schumann by JOHANNES BRAHMS. Price 3s. London: NOVELLO, EWER, and Co., 1, Berners-street; and 35, Poultry.

MILES BENNETT'S NEW SONGS.
BEST! O REST! (Serenade) Price 2s. 6d.
THE LANSQUENET'S SONG. 3s.
VOGAI VOGAI (Barcarole) 4s.
GLIDDING OVER THE SILENT WAVES. 1s. 6d.

"Hutchings and Romer forward some songs by Mr. Miles Bennett, which have no inconsiderable merit. The setting of Von Fallersleben's words, 'Des Landesschutts Kirmesslied,' is spirited; the barcarole, 'Vogai! Vogai!' is nice both in idea and treatment."—Vide Athenaeum.

Post-free for half price in stamps.
HUTCHINGS and ROMER, 9, Conduit-street, W.

PIANO PIECES by LANGTON WILLIAMS.
Fairy Footsteps. 3s.
Cœur de Lion. Galop de Concert. 4s.
Bright Thoughts. Mazurka Brillante. 3s.
L'Harpe Enchantée. 3s.
Tarentelle. Fourth Edition. 3s.
Sparkling Cascade. 3s.
W. WILLIAMS and Co., 221, Tottenham-court-road.

GLUCK'S GAVOTTE. Played by Madame Schumann and Mr. Charles Hallé. Transcribed by D. BROCCA. The above transcription is done in D. Brocca's usual masterly style, like his other arrangements from Bach, &c., and will be found more effective and easier to play than any other edition. Price 7s.
Published by W. CZERNY, 81, Regent-street, W. Sent post-free for 18 stamps.
The above Gavotte arranged for the Organ, by W. J. WESTBROOK. Price 1s. 6d.

NEW MUSIC.

ONLY ONE. Written by Wilhelmina Baines; Composed by JANE SCHENLEY. London: LAMBOURN COCK and Co., 62 and 63, New Bond-street.

BENEDICT VAUGHAN'S NEW BALLAD.
3s. EMMA. Well suited for Tenor or Baritone voice. No drawing-room should be without this lovely Ballad. May be had at all Music-sellers' (Town and Country).

CRAMERS' THREE-YEARS' SYSTEM
OF HIRE for PIANOFORTES, Harps, Harmoniums, American Organs, Church, Cabinet, and Chamber Organs. Cramers are the originators of this easy method of obtaining pianofortes, &c.; and, although it has been partially adopted by other firms, it is carried out thoroughly only by themselves at their Pianoforte Galleries in London and Brighton.
Cramers, Regent-street, W.

CRAMERS' SHORT GRANDS, 6 ft. long.
Trichord throughout, are now produced in remarkably fine walnut inlaid with tulip-wood. They are also embellished with gold lines on the top and sides. The prices of these unique instruments are the same as the ordinary semi-grand.
Cramers, Regent-street, W.

CRAMERS' BOUDOIR OBLIQUE, 50 gs.,
of which the leading Musical Journal writes:—"The best 50-guinea Oblique ever produced."—Orchestra.
Cramers, Regent-street, W.

CRAMERS' "MIGNON"
(REGISTERED) PIANOFORTE, 40gs., in Rosewood or Walnut. A very remarkable instrument. It is between the Pianoforte and the Cottage. It has check action, steel bridge and brass studs, with a power and brilliancy of tone hitherto unattained by any ordinary upright instrument.
Cramers, Regent-street, W.

CRAMERS' CABINET ORGAN, with
four stops, containing 156 pipes, beautiful design, with diaphanous front pipes. 6 ft. high, 5 ft. wide, and 3 ft. deep. Price, in dark-stained Pine, 65gs.; in Black Walnut, 70gs.; in Oak, 80gs.; and in dark Mahogany, 85gs. With two manuals, seven stops, and pedals containing 200 pipes, same dimensions as above. Price in Stained Pine, 95gs.; Black Walnut, 100gs.; Oak, 105gs.; Dark Mahogany, 110gs.
Cramers, Regent-street, W.

CRAMERS' PATENT AMERICAN
ORGANS. Prices, from £12 to £125. Cramers, the Sole Manufacturers in England, have invented and patented a new reed-valve, which imparts a rapidity of articulation equal to that produced by the percussion action of the harmonium. Their Patent American Organ, a new invention, largely increases the tone as compared with the ordinary Bourdon stop, while it has a surprising roundness in its quality. A new octave coupler has also been registered, which acts without adding to the weight of the touch. The Vox humana stop has likewise been introduced. Besides these improvements, Cramers' American Organs possess a peculiarly agreeable and mellow quality of tone, which is superior to that of any other kind of instrument.—Cramers' Harmonium Gallery, 201, Regent-street, W.

CRAMERS' HARMONIUMS.—CRAMERS.
Having engaged many of the best hands recently employed in the principal Paris factories, have greatly extended their manufacture. They make every kind of the ordinary Harmonium, and supply any that may be required of special design. The keys of all Cramers' Harmoniums, even of the cheapest descriptions, are of ivory instead of inferior bone, as used in the low-priced imported instruments. Cramers' Harmoniums have all the ordinary improvements, as well as several inventions introduced only by themselves, rendering the instrument more effective and complete than it has hitherto been. Prices—Four octaves, 5gs.; five octaves, 6gs. One stop, 8gs.; five stops, 12gs.; eight stops, 15gs.; twelve stops, 24gs.; sixteen stops, 28gs.; seventeen stops, 29gs.; nineteen stops (church model), 35gs.; twenty-four stops (two manuals), 57gs.
Harmonium Gallery, 199 and 201, Regent-street, W.

PIANOFORTES for HIRE and for SALE,
from 25s. upwards.—JOHN BROADWOOD and SONS, 33, Great Poultry-street, Golden-square, W. Manufactory, 24, Horseferry-road, Westminster.

MUSICAL-BOX DEPOTS, 22, Ludgate-
hill, and 55, Chapsdale, London.—Nicole's celebrated Musical Boxes, playing best secular and sacred music. Prices, 2s. 6d. to 40s.; Snuff-boxes, 15s. to 50s. Catalogues gratis, post-free. Apply to WALES and M'ULLOCH, as above.

MUSICAL BOX DEPOT for NICOLE
FRERES' celebrated Instruments. A very choice selection of Boxes, playing the most popular Airs. Lists of Tunes and Prices gratis and post-free—11 and 12, Cornhill, London.

WATCHES.—GOLDSMITHS'
ALLIANCE, Limited, WATCHMAKERS, 11 and 12, Cornhill, London (opposite the Bank). First-class Patent Detached Lever Watches, with the latest improvements and maintaining power to continue going whilst being wound, recommended for accuracy and durability. Every Watch is warranted.

PRICES OF SILVER WATCHES.
Patent Lever Watch, jewelled, enamel dial, and seconds — £4 14 6
Ditto, jewelled in four holes and capped — " 6 0
Ditto, the finest quality, jewelled in six holes — " 8 0
Silver Watches in Hunting Cases, 10s. 6d. extra.
GOLD WATCHES—SIZE FOR LADIES.
Patent Lever Watch, with gold dial, jewelled — 11 11 0
Ditto, with richly engraved case — " 12 10 0
Ditto, with very strong case, and jewelled in four holes — 14 10 0
GOLD WATCHES—SIZE FOR GENTLEMEN.
Patent Lever Watch, jewelled, seconds, and capped — 13 13 0
Ditto, jewelled in six holes, and gold balance — 18 18 0
Gold Watches in Hunting Cases, 23s. extra.
List of prices, with Remarks on Watches, gratis and post-free.

BENSON'S WATCHES and CLOCKS.
These far-famed Watches suit all pockets, all tastes, all climates, and the means and occupations of everyone. Two hundred thousand have already been sold, and are in all parts of the world, ranging in price from 2s. to 200gs. See Illustrated Watch and Jewellery Pamphlet, post-free, 2d. each, for prices, &c. Watches sent safe by post to all parts of the world.—Old Bond-street and Ludgate-hill.

ALUMINIUM WATCHES, £1 1s., £1 10s.,
£1 15s., £2 2s.—Marvellous Timekeepers. Machine-made. Same as supplied by to H.R.H. the Prince of Wales. Illustrations, 4d. stamps.—MILLIKIN and LAWLEY, 168, Strand.

SPECIAL
MACHINE-MADE PRODUCTIONS.
18-CARAT GOLD and GEM JEWELLERY.
ENGLISH LEVER WATCHES and CLOCKS.

Quality of gold guaranteed on the invoice. Each article marked in plain figures.
Illustrated Catalogue and Price-List post-free for two stamps.

MR. STREETER, 37, Conduit-street, Bond-street, W.

PRINCE OF WALES ALBERT CHAINS,
in Orotide of Gold, equal in appearance to 18-carat gold. Will wear like Gold. Long Chain, 5s.; Wedding Rings, 9d.; Keepers, 1s.; Gem Rings, set with Diamond, Garnet, Emerald, and Ruby Imitation Stones, free, 18 stamps; two for 30 stamps. Size of finger obtained by cutting hole in card. Necklets, 1s. 4d.; Locketts, 1s. 6d.; Sleeve Links, 1s.; Earrings, 3s.; Brooches, 3s.; Pins, 1s. 6d.—W. HOLT, 35, All Saints'-road, London, W.

HAIR JEWELLER.—HOOPER, from
Regent-street.—Gold Locketts from 5s.; Hair Rings, from 6s. 6d.; Hair Albes, from 10s. 6d.; Hair Goggles, from 10s. each, &c.—3, Charles-street, Soho square, London, W.

THE TINTED SPECTACLES give
extraordinary relief to weak, dim, and defective vision. The adaptation by experienced persons is, indeed, of vital importance. One of the firm, who has had over fifty years' practice, attends to this branch only.—SOLOMONS, 39, Albemarle-street, W.

NOSE MACHINE.—This is a contrivance
which, applied to the Nose for an hour daily, so directs the soft cartilage of which the member consists that an ill-formed nose is quickly shaped to perfection. 6d. To send free.—ALEX. ROSS, 248, High Holborn, London. Pamphlet, 2 stamps.

COVERINGS for BALD HEADS, the
hair having the appearance of growing on the head, so closely imitating nature as to render detection impossible.—UWIN and ALBERT, 24, Piccadilly; and 6, Belgrave-mansions, Piccadilly.

LADIES' ACCOUCHEMENT BELTS, 7s. 6d.;
4 stamps. Lady Superintendent attends Ladies.
MILLIKIN and LAWLEY, 168, Strand.

RAILWAY and NIGHT CONVENIENCES,
10s. 6d. Ladies' Ditto, 15s. 6d. Shoulder Braces, prevent Stooling, 7s. 6d. Illustrations, 4 stamps. Female attends Ladies.
MILLIKIN and LAWLEY, 168, Strand.

THE NEW AND POPULAR NOVELS.

ASTON ROYAL. By the Author of "St. Olave's."
A BRIDGE OF GLASS. By F. W. ROBINSON, Author of "Grandmother's Money."
BRUNA'S REVENGE. By the Author of "Caste."
A WOMAN IN SPITE OF HERSELF. By J. C. JEFFERSON.

WILFRED CUMBERMEDE. By G. MACDONALD.
HANNAH. By the Author of "John Halifax."
A FIRST APPEARANCE. By Mrs. BYANS BELL.
HURST and BLACKETT, Publishers, 15, Great Marlborough-street.

CORPULENCY and ITS NEW SELF-
DITARY CURE. By A. W. MOORE, M.R.C.S., Surgeon to the South-Western Provident Dispensary. Price by post, 2s. 7d. Secretary, 20, Pimlico-road, S.W.

Just published, 539 pages, price 6s., free by post,
THE WOMAN'S GUIDE, Showing the
Causes, Symptoms, and Homoeopathic Treatment of the Diseases of Females and Children. By R. S. GUTTERIDGE, M.D. LEATH and ROSS, 5, St. Paul's-churchyard; and 9, Vere-street, W.

Twenty-first Edition, 8vo, cloth, 16s., post-free,
HOMOEOPATHIC DOMESTIC
MEDICINE. By J. LAURIE, M.D. The most comprehensive guide for Private Families, Clergymen, and Emigrants, devoid of all technicalities. No medicines are prescribed without full directions for their selection and the doses to be administered; whether in the form of globules, pills, or tinctures.
A complete Chest, comprising all the Medicines prescribed in the above Work, in the form of Globules, price 30s.; in pills or tinctures, price 65s. Cases, containing a selection of the Medicines in most common use, from 15s. See Prospectus, sent free.
An EPITOME of the above, price 5s., a Guide to those wishing to commence this system in family practice. 27th Edition. A complete Chest, containing all the Medicines for this work, in the form of globules, price 30s.; in pills or tinctures, price 42s.—LEATH and ROSS, 5, St. Paul's-churchyard; and 9, Vere-street, Oxford-st.

ENLARGED TONSILS CURABLE
WITHOUT CUTTING. By G. MOORE, M.D.—London: JAMES EPPS and Co., 170, Piccadilly; 112, Great Russell-street; and 48, Threadneedle-street. Price 1s., post-free.

THE PRESENT OF THE PERIOD.
THE MATRIMONIAL PROGRAMME.
14 Illustrations, with Introduction, bound in white and gold. To those about to marry "Punch" says, "Don't." We say, first see "Courtship, Marriage, and its Consequences," &c., with list of novelties, post-free, 1s.—Brighton: T. MOON, 4, Clarence-street.

THE NATIONAL THANKSGIVING.
The greatest novelty is the NATION'S WAVE OF SUSPENSE, just published, exhibiting in a striking form, and at one view, the alterations of hope and dismay during the critical illness of the Prince of Wales. Price 1s. A superior edition, on plate paper, for framing and preservation, 2s.
London: HOULSTON and SONS, and all Booksellers.

STAINED GLASS, by the Improved
DIAPHANIE PROCESS.—Windows fitted up in any style, in town or country, by experienced workmen.
London: J. BARNARD and SON, 339, Oxford-street, W.

Thirteenth Edition, price 1s., with 35 Plates and Engravings,
STAINED GLASS, by the Improved
Process of Diaphanie. Easily performed at small cost.
London: J. BARNARD and SON, 339, Oxford-street.

POSTAGE-STAMPS.—A priced Catalogue
of Foreign Postage-Stamps sent post-free, for 2 stamps, by W. LINCOLN, jun., 462, New Oxford-street, London. Postage-Stamp Albums, from 3s. 6d. to 12s. 6d. each.

THE PHOTO-CHROMATIC COLOUR-
BOX, enabling any person to Colour Photographs in a truthful and artistic manner. Prices, with full instructions, 10s. 6d., 21s., 42s. each.
J. BARNARD and SON, 339, Oxford-street, London.

MAGIC LANTERN SLIDES.—"The
PATENT ENAMEL," about one fourth the price of ordinary Slides.
"I have had the Enamel Slides you sent me tried on the large screen of the institution, and am very pleased with them; the drawing and colouring are excellent, and evidence the advance of artistic taste in this country. They are very superior to the ordinary hand-painted slides."—From Professor Pepper, of the Royal Polytechnic Institution.
Price-Lists of Slides and Lanterns free on application.
J. BARNARD and SON, 339, Oxford-street, London.

WHITE WOOD ARTICLES for
PAINTING, Fern-Printing, and Decalcomanie, in great variety. Priced Lists on application.
WM. BARNARD, 119, Edgware-road, London.

WHAT IS YOUR CREST AND MOTTO?
Send Name and County to CULLETON'S HERALDIC OFFICE, 33, 6d. Plain; sketched in Heraldic Colours, 7s.; Crest engraved on Seal, Book-Sates, 10s.; Crest on Seal, 12s. 6d.; Manual of Heraldry, 3s. 9d. post-free, by T. CULLETON, 25, Cranbourn-street (corner of St. Martin's-lane), W.C.

CULLETON'S PLATES for MARKING
LINEN require no preparation, and are easily used. Initial Plate, 1s.; Name Plate, 2s. 6d.; Set of Movable Numbers, 2s. 6d.; Crest or Monogram Plates, 5s.; with directions post-free for cash or stamps, by T. CULLETON, 25, Cranbourn-street (corner of St. Martin's-lane), W.C.

VISING CARDS by CULLETON.—Fifty
best quality, 2s. 3d., post-free, including the engraving of copper-plate. Wedding Cards, 50 each; 50 Embossed Envelopes, with Maiden Name, 13s. 6d.—T. CULLETON, Seal Engraver, 25, Cranbourn-street (corner of St. Martin's-lane), W.C.

THE RAISED MONOGRAMS, by
CULLETON, the most elegant in London. Quarter Ream Paper and 125 Envelopes, Stamped in Colours, with any Monogram, 6s. No charge for Die. Sent to any part on receipt of stamps.—T. CULLETON, Engraver, to the Queen and Designer to the Board of Trade, 25, Cranbourn-street (corner of St. Martin's-lane).

CULLETON'S GUINEA BOX OF
STATIONERY contains a Ream of the very best Paper and 500 Envelopes, all stamped in the most elegant way with Crest and Motto, Monogram, or Address, and the engraving of steel die included. Sent to any part for P.O. order.—T. CULLETON, 25, Cranbourn-street (corner of St. Martin's-lane).

H. WALKER'S NEEDLES.—The "Queen's
Own." For Sewing, for Embroidery or Point Lace, Penelope Crochet, Machine all purposes, Fish-Hooks, Pins. Post packets, 1s. to 20s.—Alcester; and 47, Gresham-street, London.

MESSRS. GABRIEL'S ROYAL
DENTIFRICE is an excellent detergent; it cleanses and improves the teeth, imparts to the gums a natural redness, and thoroughly removes the tartar. Price 1s. 6d. Sold by all Chemists and Perfumers; and by the Proprietors, Messrs. Gabriel, the established Dentists, 64, Ludgate-hill, City; and 55, Harley-street, Cavendish-square; their only London addresses. High-class Fairless Dentistry at economical charges.

SAINSBURY'S
LAVENDER WATER.
176, 177, STRAND, LONDON, W.C.

PIESSE and LUBIN'S SWEET SCENTS.
Half a Crown each.
Voice of my Heart.
Opoponax.
Love and Kisses.
Frangipanni.
Leap Year Bouquet.
Never Forgotten.
2, New Bond-street, London, W.

NUDA VERITAS.—GREY HAIR
RESTORED by this valuable specific to its original shade, after which it grows the natural colour, not grey. Used as a dressing, it causes growth and arrests falling. Testimonials post-free.—HOVENDEN and SONS, 5, Great Marlborough-street, W.

GOLDEN HAIR.—ROBARE'S
AUREOLINE produces the beautiful Golden Colour so much admired. Warranted not to injure the hair.
10s. 6d. of all Perfumers. Wholesale, H. HOVENDEN and SONS, 5, Great Marlborough-street, W.; and 93 and 95, City-road, E.C. London; Pinaud and Meyer, 37, Boulevard de Strasbourg, Paris; 31, Graben, Vienna; 44, Rue des Longs Chariots, Brussels; Caswell, Hazard, and Co., Fifth Avenue, Broadway, New York.

HAIR DYE.—BACHELOR'S
INSTANTANEOUS COLUMBIAN, New York Original Packet, the best in the world, black or brown. The only one that remedies the evil effects of bad dyes, 4s. 6d., 7s., and 14s., of all Perfumers and Chemists. Wholesale, H. HOVENDEN and SONS, 5, Great Marlborough-street, W.; and 93 and 95, City-road, E.C.

DOES YOUR HAIR TURN GREY?
Then use HERRING'S PATENT MAGNETIC BRUSHES and COMBS. Brushes, 10s. and 15s. each. Combs, 2s. 6d., 5s., 7s. 6d., 10s., 15s., 20s. each. Pamphlets upon application. 5, Great Marlborough-street, W.; and 93 and 95, City-road, E.C., and of all Perfumers.

MAPLE and CO. have now opened their new block of Show-Rooms with a very large and choice Selection of Goods which they have succeeded in buying much under the present value.

MAPLE and CO., Tottenham-court-road.
This is the largest and most complete FURNISHING ESTABLISHMENT in the world. A house of nearly any magnitude furnished complete in three days.

MAPLE and CO., for BEDSTEADS, in
Wood, Iron, and Brass, fitted with furniture and bedding complete. An Illustrated Catalogue post-free. Tottenham-court-road.

MAPLE and CO., for BEDROOM
FURNITURE of every description, in Mahogany, Walnut, Birch, Oak, Ash, Fitch-Pine, Polished Pine, &c., all arranged on suite. The Pine Bedroom Suite, consisting of Wardrobe, Chest of Drawers, Washstand, Dressing-Table, Glass, Pedestal, Towel-Horse, Three Chairs—10gs.

MAPLE and CO., for DRAWING-ROOM
FURNITURE, Couches, Ottomans, and Easy-Chairs in great variety. The Eugene Easy Chair, 25s. 6d. Also a very large selection of Black and Gold Furniture, Marquise, and Buhl Cabinets, from 2gs. to 50gs. Clocks, Candelabras, Bronzes, and Ornaments of every design.

MAPLE and CO., for DINING-ROOM
FURNITURE, in Mahogany or Oak. Sideboards and Dining-Tables of every size. Good useful Chairs, stuffed all hair, and covered in leather, 23s. 6d.

MAPLE and CO., for Turkey, Axminster,
and Persian CARPETS. A very large consignment just received. Large Persian Rugs, 23s. each.

MAPLE and CO., for ORETONE, the
French Chintz. The largest assortment of this most fashionable material in London to select from.

MAPLE and CO., for CURTAIN
MATERIALS of every description in Damasks, Reps, Satins, Silks, Tapestries, Shanghai Satins, Timbucoto, Velvets, &c.—Tottenham-court-road.

MAPLE and CO.'S ILLUSTRATED
CATALOGUE, containing the prices of nearly every article required in furnishing a house.
145, 146, 147, Tottenham-court-road.
1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, Tottenham-place.

FURNITURE, CARPETS, AND BED-
DING (carriage free) 30 per cent. less than any other House. See our new Illustrated Catalogue, containing 500 Designs, with prices and estimates. Also a Coloured Catalogue of our Silver Plated and Patent Enamelled Bed-Room Suites, from 10gs. to 100gs. Catalogue sent post-free, from LEWIS, 14, OLD ADOULT and Co., Cabinet Manufacturers, 73, 75, and 81, Brompton-road, London.

MAPPIN and WEBB'S FINE TABLE
CUTLERY, Razors, Scissors, Sportsman's Knives, &c. Manufacturers of the celebrated Shilling Razors, the Civic and Guildhall Pocket-Knives, &c.

MAPPIN and WEBB'S CANTEN CASES
and PLATE CHESTS, for one, two, three, and six persons, at £4 12s. 6d., £3 6s., £3, also £1 11s. to £16 and £25, always ready for forwarding.

MAPPIN and WEBB, Wholesale
Manufacturers of SPOONS and FORKS, Table Cutlery, and

NEW MUSIC.

BRINLEY RICHARDS'S GOD SAVE THE QUEEN, companion piece to his celebrated "God Bless the Prince of Wales." Price 3s. 6d.; post-free 1s. 9d. "The best arrangement we have seen of our national Anthem." CHAPPELL and Co., 50, New Bond-street.

AN ENTIRELY NEW WORK FOR MUSICAL EDUCATION.

MAYNARD'S MUSIC COPY-BOOKS contain a Progressive Course of Instruction in Music, upon a system designed by WALTER MAYNARD. The Music Copy-Books will, it is believed, be equally useful to master and pupil, by relieving the former from the necessity of constantly repeating the same rules, and ensuring the gradual progress of the latter.

Part I. and II. contain FUNDAMENTALS OF MUSIC. Part III. contains INSTRUCTIONS FOR THE PIANOFORTE. Part IV. and V. contain THE FUNDAMENTALS OF HARMONY. Part VI. contains INSTRUCTIONS IN VOCALISATION, PART-SINGING, AND SINGING AT SIGHT.

Price Sixpence each; post-free for 7 stamps. "To schools and teachers the system will be invaluable, and for classes it offers advantages that no other system possesses."—Weekly Times.

We consider it an easy and excellent way of obtaining a complete knowledge of music with comparatively little trouble."—Dispatch.

CHAPPELL and Co., 50, New Bond-street.

DAN GODFREY'S NEW WALTZ.

LITTLE NELL—A New Waltz, by DAN GODFREY (B. M. Gren. Guards), on "Little Nell," "Constance," and other favourite melodies by George Linley. "This waltz will be heard at every dance." Price 4s.; postage-free, 2s. Solo or duet. CHAPPELL and Co., 50, New Bond-street.

POPULAR NUMBERS OF CHAPPELL'S MUSICAL MAGAZINE. Price 1s. each; post-free, 1s. 2d.

THE CHRISTMAS NUMBER (97)

contains:—The Bridemaids Waltz. Dan Godfrey. The Lord of the Lancers. Dan Godfrey. And six other favourite Waltzes, Quadrilles, Galops, &c., by Strauss, Dan Godfrey, D'Albert, &c. Price 1s.; post-free, 1s. 2d. CHAPPELL and Co., 50, New Bond-street.

CHAPPELL'S MUSICAL MAGAZINE, No. 96, contains:—Midnight Chimes. Albert Lindahl. Home, Sweet Home. Thalberg. And eight other popular Drawing-Room Pieces. Price 1s.; post-free, 1s. 2d. CHAPPELL and Co., 50, New Bond-street.

CHAPPELL'S MUSICAL MAGAZINE, No. 95, contains:—The Blue Danube Waltzes. J. Strauss. The Uhlans' Quadrille. Dan Godfrey. And eight other popular Dances by Strauss, Dan Godfrey, &c. Price 1s.; post-free, 1s. 2d. CHAPPELL and Co., 50, New Bond-street.

CHAPPELL'S MUSICAL MAGAZINE, No. 94, contains:—The little church around the corner. Driven from Home. King of the Bell, Watchman. And fourteen other popular Songs and Choruses, as sung by the Christy Minstrels. Price 1s.; post-free, 1s. 2d.

CHAPPELL'S MUSICAL MAGAZINE, No. 93, contains:—THE SILVER TRUMPETS, by VIVIANI, and eight other popular Drawing-Room Pieces, by Heller, Jungmann, Badarzewska, Wollenhaupt, &c. Price 1s.; post-free, 1s. 2d. CHAPPELL and Co., 50, New Bond-street.

CHAPPELL'S MUSICAL MAGAZINE, No. 92, contains:—THEN YOU'LL REMEMBER ME, I DREAMT THAT I DWELT IN MARBLE HALLS, and eleven other favourite Songs by Balfe. Price 1s.; post-free, 1s. 2d.—CHAPPELL and Co., 50, New Bond-street.

CHAPPELL'S MUSICAL MAGAZINE, No. 91, contains:—I NEVER CAN FORGET, O RUDDIER THAN THE CHERRY, and ten other popular Baritone Songs sung by Mr. Santley. Price 1s.; post-free, 1s. 2d.—CHAPPELL and Co., 50, New Bond-street.

CHAPPELL'S MUSICAL MAGAZINE, No. 90, contains:—IF DOUGLASS DREAMS, THE MAIDEN'S STORY, and ten other favourite Songs, by Arthur Sullivan and Sir Julius Benedict. Price 1s.; post-free, 1s. 2d. CHAPPELL and Co., 50, New Bond-street.

CHAPPELL'S MUSICAL MAGAZINE, No. 89, contains:—THE FLOWER SONG IN "FAUST," THE VALLEY, and eight other favourite Songs by Ch. Gounod. Price 1s.; post-free, 1s. 2d.—CHAPPELL and Co., 50, New Bond-street.

CHAPPELL'S MUSICAL MAGAZINE, No. 88, contains:—THE STIRRED CUP, OH, WHISPER WHAT THOU FEELST, and eighteen other popular Songs by various composers; price 1s.; post-free, 1s. 2d.—CHAPPELL and Co., 50, New Bond-street.

CHAPPELL and CO'S PIANOFORTES on the THREE-YEARS' SYSTEM OF HIRE, by which the instrument becomes the property of the hirer at the end of the term. Every description of instrument at Chappell and Co.'s, 50, New Bond-street.

CHAPPELL and CO'S HARMONIUMS on the THREE-YEARS' SYSTEM OF HIRE.—All the best of Alexandre's, with great and novel improvements, at Chappell and Co.'s, 50, New Bond-street.

CHAPPELL and CO'S ORGAN HARMONIUMS on the THREE-YEARS' SYSTEM.—These instruments have the rapid touch of the organ without the disadvantage of requiring tuning, with much quicker articulation than the American Organs, and at half the cost, at Chappell and Co.'s, 50, New Bond-street.

CHAPPELL and CO'S CHURCH and DRAWING-ROOM ORGANS on the THREE-YEARS' SYSTEM OF HIRE, from 16s. per year, at Chappell and Co.'s, 50, New Bond-street. Lists on application.

CHAPPELL and CO. have now on View the largest Stock in London of Pianofortes, by all the great Makers; of Alexandre Harmoniums, greatly improved; and of Organ Harmoniums. Any of these instruments can be hired for three years, and provided each quarterly instalment shall have been regularly paid in advance, the instrument becomes the property of the hirer at the expiration of the third year.

CHAPPELL and CO'S PIANOFORTES, from 8s. a year, £3 2s. a quarter, and upwards. Alexandre Harmoniums, 3 stops, at 5s. per annum, £1 6s. 3d. a quarter; and all the better instruments at proportionate rates.

CHAPPELL and CO'S NEW ORGAN HARMONIUMS can also be hired on terms varying according to the number of stops, elegance of case, &c. 50, New Bond-street.

CHAPPELL and CO'S PIANOFORTES for SALE. The Largest Stock in London, by Broadwood, Collard, Erard, Chappell, &c., new and secondhand, at Chappell and Co.'s, 50, New Bond-street.

CHAPPELL and CO'S HARMONIUMS for SALE, from 5s. to 100s. Alexandre, Wholesale Agents. Illustrated Catalogues on application. Chappell and Co., 50, New Bond-street.

ORGANS, ORGAN HARMONIUMS, AMERICAN ORGANS, and ALEXANDRE HARMONIUMS, may be compared together, for PURCHASE or HIRE, on the Three Years' system, at CHAPPELL'S, 50, New Bond-street.

ORGANS for DRAWING-ROOM or CHURCHES from 45s. to 350s., for SALE or HIRE on the Three-Years' System, at CHAPPELL'S, 50, New Bond-street.

RECOMMENDED BY ALL THE PROFESSORS.

THE DIGITORIUM (a small Dumb Piano).—This remarkable invention materially assists any person to play and become perfect on the Pianoforte, Organ, or Harmonium, by strengthening and rendering the fingers independent, in an incredibly short time; and can now be had (price 18s., or, with ivory keys, 18s.) of the Sole Manufacturers, CHAPPELL and Co., 50, New Bond-street.

NEW MUSIC.

BOOSEY'S MUSICAL CABINET.

GUNGLE'S WALTZES in BOOSEY'S MUSICAL CABINET, No. 135. Six sets complete.

Price 1s. Ideal und Leben Waltz. Immortellen Waltz. Dream of the Ocean Waltz. Wiedersehen Waltz. Zephyr Waltz. Petrhoft Waltz.

STRAUSS'S WALTZES in BOOSEY'S MUSICAL CABINET, No. 101. Complete, price 1s.

Beautiful Danube Waltz. Morgenblatter Waltz. Good Old Times Waltz. Wiener Kinder Waltz. Caravala Waltz. New Annen Polka, &c.

NEW PIECES in BOOSEY'S MUSICAL CABINET, No. 79. Complete, price 1s.

Die Lauterbacherin. Je pense à toi. Perles et Diamans. Dora, mon enfant. Il Corricolo. My Flower. Le Crépucule. Ella (Reverie), &c.

NEW BALLADS in BOOSEY'S MUSICAL CABINET, No. 147. Price 1s. Twenty Popular Drawing-Room Songs, by Virginia Gabriel, J. L. Molloy, J. Benedict, J. L. Hatton, &c.

VOCAL DUETS in BOOSEY'S MUSICAL CABINET, No. 83. Price 1s. twelve, including—

My pretty page, look out afar. As it fell upon a day. When a little farm we keep. Tell me where is fancy bred. The A, B, C, or Lesson Duet. Oh may'st thou dream of me. I know a bank. Trust her not, &c.

SANTLEY'S SONGS in BOOSEY'S MUSICAL CABINET, No. 98. (Twenty-eight songs), price 1s.

Sims Reeves's Songs, in No. 43, price 1s. Madame Sainton-Dolby's Songs, in No. 44, price 1s. The only legitimate editions with copyright songs.

OVERTURES in BOOSEY'S MUSICAL CABINET, No. 23. The Ten in One Book, price 1s.

Figaro. Zambertote. Der Freischütz. Domino Noir. Tancrède. Barbière. Fra Diavolo. William Tell. Crown Diamonds. Zampa.

OPERAS in BOOSEY'S MUSICAL CABINET. Complete, for Pianoforte. Price 1s. each.

GENEVIEVE DE BRABANT. THE GRAND DUCHESS. ROBERT LE DIABLE. PRINCESS OF TREBIZONDE. DON JUAN. FIDELIO. LUCREZIA BORGIA. LA SONNAMBULA. UN BALLO IN MASCHERA. IL TROVATORE. LA TRAVIATA. NORMA. WILLIAM TELL. DON PASQUALE. THE CROWN DIAMONDS. FRA DIAVOLO. MARIANNE. BIGOTTE. LE MASANOLO. ZAMPA. LUCIA DI LAMMERMOOR. THE BRIGANDS. PERICHOLE.

BOOSEY'S SACRED MUSICAL CABINET.—A Library of Music for Voice, Pianoforte, Harmonium, and Organ. Price 1s. each number; post-free, 1s. 1d. each.

1. Twenty-four Sacred Songs by Claret. 2. "The Messiah," for Pianoforte Solo. 3. "The Creation," for Pianoforte Solo. 4. Nordmann's Fifty Voluntaries for Harmonium on Popular Sacred Subjects. 5. Twenty-five favourite Sacred Works for Harmonium. 6. Wely's Offertories for Harmonium. 7. Wely's Offertories for Organ. 8. Andre and Hesse's Voluntaries for Organ or Harmonium. 9. Two Hundred and Fifty Chants. 10. New Anthems by J. L. Hatton, Barnby, and H. Smart. 11. Twelve Songs for Sunday Evenings. 12. Eighteen Short Voluntaries for Organ without Pedals. 13. Twelve Christmas Carols and Hymns. 14. Twelve Good Friday and Easter Hymns. 15. Kent's Anthems arranged for Harmonium. 16. Two Hundred Psalm and Hymn Tunes without Words. 17. The Canticles of the Church of England. 18. Six Sacred Fantasies by Fawcett, Kuhe, Brinley Richards, &c. 19. Elliott's Fifty Voluntaries for Harmonium from the Works of the Great Masters. 20. Hatton's Harmonium Book (17 pieces). 21. Hatton's Small Organ Book (11 pieces). BOOSEY and Co., Holles-street.

Each Number exquisitely Illustrated, price Sixpence.

HOUSEHOLD MUSIC.

1. Household Songs (15). 2. Christy's Songs (20). 3. Sacred Songs (21). 4. Gems for Piano (9). 5. Gems for Piano (10). 6. Sacred Pieces for Piano (29). 7. Little Songs for Little Singers (17). 8. Little Pieces for Little Players (20). 9. Popular Waltzes (3). 10. Christy's Songs (18). Any number post-free for 7 stamps, from BOOSEY and Co.

THE ROYAL EDITION OF OPERAS.

Edited by ARTHUR SULLIVAN and J. PITTMAN. With Italian and English words, in the most complete form ever published. Price 2s. 6d. each in paper, or 4s. superbly bound in cloth, gilt edges. Now ready.—

FAUST. IL TROVATORE. MARIANNE. DON JUAN. LA FIGLIA. LUCIA DI LAMMERMOOR. FRA DIAVOLO. LA TRAVIATA. I PURITANI. LA SONNAMBULA. IL BARBIERE. Double Volumes. Paper Cloth. LES HUGUENOTS. 5s. 7s. 6d. ROBERT LE DIABLE. 3s. 7s. 6d. GUILLAUME TELL. 5s. 7s. 6d. MARIANNE. 3s. 6d. 5s. 6d. London: BOOSEY and Co., 13, Holles-street.

BOOSEY and CO'S NEW SONGS.

ONCE AGAIN. By ARTHUR SULLIVAN. Sung by Sims Reeves at the Ballad Concerts with extraordinary success. Price 4s. "It is in every respect a gem, and will take its place among the best of modern lyrics."—Sunday Times. "In sentiment, melody, and general treatment, it belongs to the cream of its order."—Musical World.

LONG LIVE THE PRINCE OF WALES.

New National Song, by J. W. ELLIOTT. Sung by Mr. Sims Reeves, at the London Ballad Concerts. Price 4s. A Cheap Edition for Penny Readings, Societies, &c., price 6d. A shout of joy goes forth to-day, A nation's hearts have passed away Let every heart unite and pray Long live the Prince of Wales! To be sung (with Chorus) at the Albert Hall, Feb. 14.

SYMPATHY. By HENRIETTE (Composer of "Always alone" and "The King and I"). Sung by Miss Enriques at the London Ballad Concerts. 4s. "The best song by this lady we have yet heard."—Morning Advertiser. "A perfect gem."—Era.

DREAMS. By H. A. RUDALL. Sung by Madame Sherrington at the London Ballad Concerts with immense success. This day, price 4s. "A new song by a clever amateur; admirably rendered and flatteringly received."—Standard.

BROWN EYES OR BLUE EYES. By HAMILTON AIDE. "It is refreshing to light on such a gem in this way as this ballad."—Lady's Paper. "It will make its way everywhere."—Peterborough Gazette. Sung by Mr. Maybrick.

LOVE THE PILGRIM. By BLUMENTHAL. Sung by Mlle. Titens. Tenth Edition. Price 4s.

A SONG OF THE SEA. New Song. Composed by Madame SAINTON-DOLBY. Sung by Mr. Arthur Byron and Mr. Edward Lloyd at the Ballad Concerts. An excellent Song for Baritone or Tenor. Price 4s. "A capital piece of descriptive music, well written, and capable of great effect."—Sunday Times.

SPREAD THY SILVER WINGS, O DOVE (REST). By COMYN VAUGHAN. Sung by Miss Barriquet. "A lovely song."—Nottingham Gazette. "A more tender and plaintive song has never been produced."—Mansfield Advertiser. "One of the most delightful songs we have met for many a day."—Midland Gazette.

NEW MUSIC.

GOLDEN DAYS. By ARTHUR SULLIVAN. New Song, composed expressly for and sung by Madame Patey. Price 4s.

GENEVIEVE QUADRILLE, by COOTE.

GENEVIEVE WALTZ, by CHARLES COOTE. 4s. GENEVIEVE GALOP, by CHARLES COOTE. 4s. GENEVIEVE FANTASIA, by KUHE. 4s. GENEVIEVE AIRS, by CRAMER. Two Books, 4s. each. THE GENDARMES' DUTY from GENEVIEVE. 4s. A CUP OF TEA, from GENEVIEVE. 4s. SERENADE, from GENEVIEVE. 4s. SHILLING EDITION OF GENEVIEVE, for PIANO. BOOSEY and Co., London, Sole Proprietors of the Music in "Genevieve de Brabant."

MADAME SAINTON-DOLBY'S TUTOR

FOR ENGLISH SINGERS. Part I. (This Day) consists of a short Treatise on the Formation, Production, and Cultivation of the Voice, with numerous Scales and Exercises. 60 pages. Price 3s.—BOOSEY and Co., London.

TOM BROWN.—HAPPIER DAYS. A new Piece by a new Composer. Price 3s.

TOM BROWN.—THOUGHTS OF HOME. A new Piece by a new Composer. Price 3s.

METZLER and CO'S NEW LIST of MUSIC. Just Published.

HEMY'S MODERN VOCAL SCHOOL.

For Mezzo Soprano, Contralto, Baritone, and Bass Voices, and for Young Students generally. Book I. Price 8s.; post-free, half price. Containing, besides the Elements of Music, a valuable treatise on the Cultivation of the Voice; numerous Exercises by Concone, Rossini, Bolognini, and Pausanias; and a Selection of high-class English Songs and Ballads by Balfe, Virginia Gabriel, Bishop, Gounod, &c. Forming a handsome folio work of 90 pages. METZLER and Co., 37, Great Marlborough-street, W. Book II, for Tenor and Soprano, in the press.

TIME ALONE WILL PROVE. New Song.

Sung by Mr. Vance. Music by ALFRED LEE. Post-free, 18 stamps. METZLER and Co., 37, Great Marlborough-street, W.

DAWN, GENTLE FLOWER. New Song.

By H. NIXON. Post-free, 24 stamps. Sung by Madame Liebhart. METZLER and Co., 37, Great Marlborough-street, W.

FLOWRET OF THE DAY. New Song.

by REYLOFF. Post-free, 24 stamps. Sung by Madame Liebhart. METZLER and Co., 37, Great Marlborough-street, W.

HURRAH FOR MERRY ENGLAND.

By HENRY SMART. A new and stirring national song. Post-free, 18 stamps. METZLER and Co., 37, Great Marlborough-street, W.

GOOD-NIGHT, HEAVEN BLESS YOU!

Written by H. B. Farnie; the Music by CH. GOUNOD. In C; highest note, F. Post-free, 18 stamps. METZLER and Co., 37, Great Marlborough-street, W.

THE GOLDEN GATE. A New Song.

Music by CH. GOUNOD. "A really lovely melody, and of moderate compass."—Review. Post-free, 24 stamps. METZLER and Co., 37, Great Marlborough-street, W.

THE OPAL RING. VIRGINIA

GABRIEL'S New Song; the Words by G. T. Metalar. Price, 4s.; post-free, half price. METZLER and Co., 37, Great Marlborough-street, London, W.

THE STORY OF THE CROSS.

The Popular Sacred Song. Illustrated. Post-free 18 stamps. METZLER and Co., 37, Great Marlborough-street, W.

GENSDARMES' GALOP. From

"Genevieve." THE DROGAN QUADRILLE. GENEVIEVE WALTZ. With Illustrations. Post-free 24 stamps each. METZLER and Co., 37, Great Marlborough-street, W.

DE KONTSKI'S ISMAILIA. Nocturne:

introducing "Chant d'une jeune fille Arabe," played by the Composer at his Recitals. Post-free, 24 stamps. METZLER and Co., 37, Great Marlborough-street, W.

CRAMER'S VOCAL GEMS. Price 6d.

No. 47 contains Fourteen Christmas Carols, several of which have not hitherto been published. No. 48, completing the Fourth Volume, will be ready for delivery on Feb. 12, and will contain Thirteen Short Anthems, for one or four voices. The work now consists of 48 Numbers, and contains one of the best selections of the more modern ballads, with Pianoforte Accompaniment, that have yet been published.

CRAMER'S VOCAL GEMS.—Each volume

contains about 150 Songs, &c., by Balfe, Wallace, Smart, Sullivan, Barnett, Macfarren, Loder, Virginia Gabriel, Reyloff, Alexander Lee, besides Classical Songs by Handel, Haydn (Canzonets), Beethoven, Mozart, &c. Lists of contents forwarded on application.

CRAMER'S VOCAL GEMS.—The price of

each Number is 6d. (post-free, 7d.); and of the volumes, in cloth, each 6s. (post-free 6s. 6d.). As a repertoire of vocal music, the collection is unique. London: CRAMER, WOOD, and Co., 201, Regent-street, W.

VIRGINIA GABRIEL'S LATEST SONG,

"THE CHOICE." In E flat and G. 4s. "First came a Count, who sigh'd as he laid at my feet a bouquet," CRAMER, WOOD, and Co., 201, Regent-street, W.

RAINDROPS. Song. By VIRGINIA

GABRIEL. 4s. Also as a Pianoforte piece, by the Composer. We know not whether to admire most the Song or its transcription for the Pianoforte. Both are charming. CRAMER, WOOD, and Co., 201, Regent-street, W.

THOUGHTS. By VIRGINIA

GABRIEL. 4s. (Words by Russell Gray.) "I sit in the old loved nook, Where the moon, like a silver sea, Bathes the long grey wall, and the empty chair, And the boughs of the old beech-tree." CRAMER, WOOD, and Co., 201, Regent-street, W.

MUSIC.—CRAMER, WOOD, and CO.

have the largest and most varied collection of Music, by all the different London and Paris Publishers, which they supply at half price. Orders from the country are sent post-free if accompanied by a remittance. CRAMER, WOOD, and Co., 201, Regent-street, W.

NOTICE.—ALL MUSIC AT HALF PRICE.

The best Editions sent post-free, bound works excepted. Stamps or post office order in advance. Lists free on application. HOPWOOD and CREW, 42, New Bond-street.

NEW PIANOFORTE PIECE.

GANZ'S JE ME SOUVIENS is a lovely Mélodie Chantante, and worthy companion to his celebrated "Souviens Toi."—24 stamps.—HOPWOOD and CREW.

LOVE'S SECRET, by BRINLEY

RICHARDS, is the new Nocturne so universally admired by all Pianoforte players on the pretty airs sung in "Ours." 24 stamps.—HOPWOOD and CREW.

NEW CHRISTY MINSTRELS' SONGS.

Sung Nightly at St. James's Hall. Fairy Glen. Our Prince is with us still. All like faded flowers have gone. Pretty pet bird in his cage. E tie, hear the blue bird sing. 'Twas like a spirit's sigh. Dress'd in a Dolly Varden. Waiting at the well. 18 stamps.—HOPWOOD and CREW.

THE LITTLE GIPSY, or "La Zingarella,"

by CAMPANA, sung by Sinico and Fanny Edwards, is a charming song, brilliant, easy, and very effective. 24 stamps. HOPWOOD and CREW.

THE FAVOURITE BARITONE SONG

is THE SCOUT, by CAMPANA, dedicated to Santley, and justly considered the best song of the day, so spirited and full of melody. 24 stamps.—HOPWOOD and CREW.

NEW MUSIC.

A DELINA PATTI'S Favourite Song,

EVENING BRINGETH MY HEART BACK TO THEE. Sung at all the concerts, and always encored. 24 stamps. HOPWOOD and CREW.

NEW MOTTO SONGS for PENNY

READINGS. By HARRY CLINTON. Welcome as the Flowers in May. "Could I live my time over again, Always do as I do." A Bit of My Mind. 24 stamps.—HOPWOOD and CREW.

BESSIE'S MISTAKE is an excessively

pretty Ballad, by F. CAMPANA. Sung by Mlle. Trebell and Miss Fanny Edwards. "Bright and full of melody." 24 stamps. HOPWOOD and CREW.

BOOSEY and CO'S PIANOFORTES, 19,

26, and 45s. Excellent instruments for touch, tone and durability. Also Pianofortes by Erard, Broadwood, and others. For Hire or on the Three Years' System. Indian Model Piano, £1 to 90s.—24, Holles-street, W.

MASON and HAMLIN'S AMERICAN

ORGANS.—Messrs. METZLER and CO. have the pleasure to announce that they have made arrangements with the MASON and HAMLIN ORGAN COMPANY for the SOLE AGENCY for the Sale of their Instruments in the United Kingdom. Messrs. Metzler and Co. have shown these Instruments to a few of the most eminent professional men in London, and have received the following testimonials in their favour:

"I entertain the highest opinion of Mason and Hamlin's Cabinet Organs. They are of a low and free from reediness, the touch excellent; and, altogether, I believe these instruments are destined to be very popular in this country." Yours truly, JULIUS BENEDICT.

"The specimens of the American Organs which I have examined at Messrs. Metzler and Co.'s are remarkably sweet and even-toned throughout the various registers, and are free from many of the objections I have hitherto entertained of the manual reed instruments. Moreover, they have a good touch, and are capable of some charming effects and pleasing combinations. The appearance of these organs in solid walnut-wood, and with gilt-pipe in front, is greatly in their favour. Altogether, I can very strongly recommend these instruments." WM. SPARK, Mus. D.

Organist of the Townhall, Leeds. Messrs. Metzler and Co. Sydenham, S.E., Jan. 23, 1872.

"I have played upon several of your 'Mason and Hamlin's Cabinet Organs,' and consider them to be very satisfactory instruments. The tone is exceedingly sweet, the speech quick, and the manipulation easy.—Faithfully yours, W. J. WESTBROOK."

"I have just tried and examined several of Mason and Hamlin's Organs, at Messrs. Metzler and Co.'s, and I find them to be unusually mellow, sweet, and equal. The touch of the instruments is also light, elastic, and free from lumpiness." EDWARD J. HOPKINS, Organist to the Hon. Societies of the Inner and Middle Temple.

"I have a very high opinion of the 'Mason and Hamlin Cabinet Organ.' Although the sounds are produced from reeds, the quality of tone is extremely rich and sympathetic, almost equal to that obtained from pipes. It is very easy to blow, and great effects are produced by the Automatic Swell. The octave-coupler and sub-bass add greatly to the richness of the instrument, which is remarkable for purity of tone. For Sacred Music at Home the 'Mason and Hamlin Cabinet Organ' is very desirable, and in many respects that could easily be pointed out it possesses great advantages over the small-priced pipe-organs." EDWARD F. RIMBAULT.